

See "Univ. Review" No. 222 (Nov  
Series), October. 1871. p. p 565 566 and the  
"Bristol Miller" Oct  
3<sup>rd</sup> 1871. p. 818.

# THE ENGLISH SCHOOL-MASTER,

Teaching all his Scholars, of what  
age soever, the most easie, short, and perfect order of  
distinct Reading, and true Writing our English-tongue,  
that hath ever yet been known or  
published by any.

And further also, teacheth a direct Course, how any  
unskilfull person may easily both understand any hard English words,  
which they shall in the Scriptures, Sermons, or ell-where hear or  
read: and also be made able to use the same aptly themselves; and  
generally whatsoever is necessary to be known for the English Speech: So that  
he which hath this Book only, needeth to buy no other to make him fit  
from his Letters unto the Grammar-School, for an Apprentice, or any  
other his private use, so far as concerneth English. And therefore  
is made not only for Children, though the first Book be  
never childish for them, but also for all other,  
especially for those that are ignorant  
in the Latine Tongue.

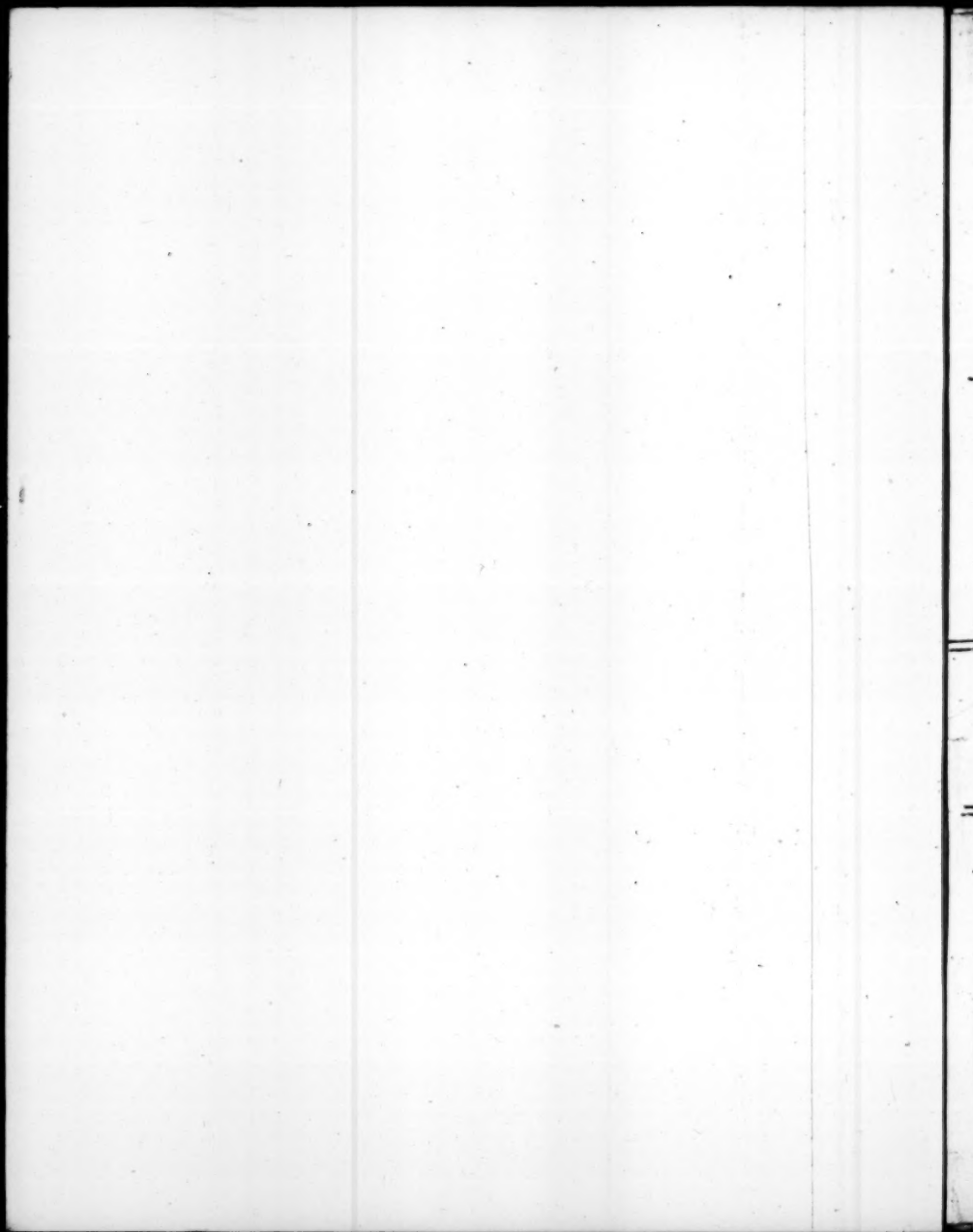
In the next Page the *School-Master* hangeth forth his Table  
to the view of all Beholders, setting forth some of the chief  
Commodities of his Profession.

Devised for thy sake that wantest any part of this skill, by *Edward*  
*K* Coote Master of the Free-school in St. Edmonds Bury.

*Perused and approved by publick Authority, and now the 31 time*  
*Imprinted with certain Copies to write by, at the end of this Book added.*

L O N D O N,

Printed by *William Leybourn*, for the Company of  
*Stationers*, 1662.





This is one of the most  
interesting philological  
works I have seen -  
It gives the second part  
of the pronunciation  
of English words in 1668

N.B.

Brush up with this is "English Orthographie" [1668], a  
very curious and interesting volume. Costis book is after  
"Orthoepia" and "Lindley's Account of the English  
Schoolmaster" see the "Westminster Review", (New Series),  
Lxxx. October, 1871. pages 565, 566; and the "Bookseller" October  
3<sup>rd</sup> 1871. page 818.

(With this should be compared, Butler's (C) English Grammar [1639]  
"Bulloch's Book at Hewes' English Tongue. [1624].  
Large for the Amendment of Orthographie." [1580]. Smith (T), de Lingua Anglica Scriptura [1668]

N.B. For an account of "English Orthographie" see the  
"Westminster Review", (New Series), Lxxx. October, 1871  
p. 566.

See also the "Bookseller" October 3<sup>rd</sup> 1871. page 818. There  
it is suggested that the authors of "English Orthographie"  
were Price and Owen.

According to a writer in the "Boothell" Oct 3<sup>rd</sup> 1871  
p. 818. There is no earlier copy in the British Museum  
Library than 1673.

B. 40. e. 6.

This 33<sup>rd</sup> Ed: was printed at Middleburgh  
See Lely's Bibliographia Anglo-

Canora (1869). p 40

Notice, however, the present title-page. 31<sup>st</sup>  
Edition.

*See "Oxford Review" No. 222/223  
Jan., October. 1871. p. 565 566 and the  
"Brookline" Oct  
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## The School-master his Profession.

**I** Professe to teach thee, that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly; to write truly, and with judgment to understand the true reason of our English tongue, with great expedition and pleasure. I will teach thee that art unperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few dayes with great ease.

I undertake to teach my Scholars, that shall be trained up for any Grammar-school, that they shall never erre in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: which, what ease and benefit it will bring unto School-masters, they best know. And the same proffer do I make all other, both men and women, that now for want thereof are ashamed to write to their best friends, for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all School-masters of the English tongue, that they shall not onely teach their Scholars with greater perfection, but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time teach an Unlearned scholar, than before they could teach forty.

I hope by this plain and short way of teaching, to encourage many to read, that never otherwise would have learned. And so more knowledge will be brought into this Land, and more books bought: than otherwise would have been.

I shall ease the poorer sort of much charge they have been at, in maintaining their children long at school, and in buying of many books.

Strangers that do now blame our tongue of difficulty and uncertainty, shall by me plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I do teach thee the first part of Arithmetick, to know or write any number.

By the practice therunto adjoynd, all Learners shall so frame and tune their voices, as that they shall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of style in their Prose or Verse.

## The Preface to the Reader.

*By the same practice children shall learn in a Catechisme, the knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of virtue and civil behaviour.*

*I have made a part of a brief Chronologie, for practising of reading hard words, wherein thou shalt be much helped for the understanding of the Bible, and other Histories: and a Grammar-Scholar learn to know when his Authors, both Greek and Latine lived, and when the principal Histories in them were done.*

*I have set down a Table containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of any hard English word, borrowed from the Greek, Latine, or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plain English word: whereby the children shall be prepared for the understanding of thousands of Latine words before they enter the Grammar-School, which also will bring much delight and judgment to others. Therefore, if thou understandest not any word in this Book, nor before expounded, seek the Table. If I be generally received, I shall cause one uniform manner of teaching; a thing, which as it hath brought much profit unto the Latine tongue, so would it do to all other languages, if the like were practised.*

*Finally, I have given thee such examples for fair writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned; that if thou shouldest buy the like of any other (which thou shalt seldom find in England) they alone will cost thee much more money than I ask thee for my whole Profession.*

If thou desirest to be further satisfied, for the performance of these things, read the *Preface*; where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first Book, which thou mightest otherwise dislike.

*The*





*The Preface for directions to the Reader.*

O Ther men in their writing (gentle Reader) may justly use such stile, as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a School; but I am enforced of necessity, to affect that plain rudeness, which may fit the capacity of those persons with whom I have to deal; the learned sorts are able to understand my purpose, and to teach the Treatise without further directions. I am now therefore to direct my speech unto the unskilful, which desire to make use of it for their own private benefit, and to such men and women of trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shop-keepers, Seamsters, and such others, as have undertaken the charge of, teaching others. Give me leave therefore (I beseech thee) to speak plainly and familiarly to thee; yea, let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver unto thee: I seek nothing by thee, but thy own pleasure, ease, and profit, and the good of thy Scholars. If peradventure for 2 or 3 dayes, at the first, it may seem somewhat hard or strange to thee, yet be not discouraged, neither cast it from thee; for if thou take but diligent pains in it, but 4 dayes, thou shalt learn many very profitable things that thou never knewest; yea, thou shalt learn more of the English tongue, than any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in England knoweth: thou shalt teach thy Scholars with better commendation and profit, than any other (not following this order) teacheth, and thou shalt sit on thy Shop-board, at thy looms, or at thy needle, and never hinder thy work to hearthy Scholars, after thou hast once made this little book familiar to thee. The practice and order of study, I know, is a stranger to thee; yet must thou now be sure, that thou pass not over any one word before thou well understand it. If thou canst not find out the meaning & true use of any rule or word, and having none present to help thee, make a mark thereat with thy pen or pin, until thou meetest with thy Minister, or other learned Scholars, of whom thou shalt enquire; and do not think it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other such things, as those of thy condition are usually unacquainted with: rather assure thy self, that all wise men will commend thee that desirest knowledge, which many reject; but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their foolish ignorance, like *Scoggins* Priest, who because he had used his old *Mumpsimus* for these dozen years, would not leave it for the other new *Sumpsimus*, though it be never so good. Two things generally you must mark for the use of this Book. First, the true understanding of it in the matter. Secondly, the manner of learning of it, if thou be onely a Scholar; then the other of teaching it, if thou be also a Teacher. And for the first, where I profess to teach with far more ease and pleasure to the Learner, and therefore with greater speed than others, understand the reason. Thou hast but two principall things to learn, to spell truly any word of one syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the first, I have disposed syllables, so in the first Book, howsoever at the first sight they may seem common, as thou canst meet none, but either thou hast it here set down, or at least so many like both for the beginning or end, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou shalt not be skilfull in.

And

## The Preface to the Reader.

And I have begun with the easiest, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they first learned, all other will follow with very little labour. These syllables known, because all words, be they never so long or hard, be made of them, thou hast nothing to learn, but to divide them; for which I have laid down so easie and certain Rules (believe me that have tried) as thou shalt reverence in any hard word: I doubt not but thine own experience shall find this to be true, and so my promise in that point performed to the full. Marvell not, why in this first Book, I have differed in writing many syllables from the usuall manner; yea, from my self in the rest of my Works, as *templ* without (e) and *tun* with one (n) and *plum*, not plume. My reason is, I have put there no more letters, than are of absolute necessity, when in the rest I have followed custom: yea, often I write the word diversely (if it be used differently) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8 Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to present use of reading words of one syllable, which thou hast learned to spell, and so thou maist have nothing in the second Book to learn, but onely division of words, and other hard Observations. The titles of the Chapters, and notes in the margin (which I would have thee always diligently read and mark) will make these things more plain unto thee.

Also where I undertake to make thee write the true Orthography of any words truly pronounced; I must mean it of those words whose writing is determined; for there are many, wherein the best English-men in this Land, are not agreed; as some write *malicious*, deriving it from *malice*; others write *malitieux*, as from the Latine *malitiosus*. So some write *Germane* from the Latine, some *German* from the French. Neither do I deal with proper names, or strange words of Art in severall sciences, nor the unknown terms of peculiar countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) unless sometimes on some speciall occasion, I know ere this, thou thirstest that art a Teacher, to hear how thou maist with more ease and profit teach a hundred Scholars, than before forty: follow my advice, and I warrant thee success. Let every one of thy Scholars (for the best thou hast shall learn that here, which he never knew, neither needeth he any other for English) provide and use these books, than divide thy Scholars in 2, 3, or 4 sorts, as thy number is (for more thou needest not, although thou hast an hundred Scholars) and place so many of them as are nearest of like forwardness, in one school or room, as in Grammar-schools, and so go through the whole number, not making above 4 companies at the most: so that thou shalt have but some lectures to hear, if thou hast an hundred Scholars; whereas before thou hadst forty lectures, though but forty Scholars. Then when thou wouldest hear any lesson, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty, or more together, hear two or three that thou most suspect to be most negligent, or of dullest conceits and let all the other attend, or let one read one line, sentence or part, another the next, and so thorough, so that all do somewhat, and none know when or what shall be required of him; encourage the most diligent and tenderest nature. And thus doubt not, but thou shalt do more good unto twenty in one hour, than before unto four in several lessons. For by sparing each other, as I have directed in the end of the second book, emulation and fear of discredit, will make them envie who shall excell; by this means also every one



### *The Preface to the Reader.*

in a higher sort he will be able to help those under him, and that without loss of time, seeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath lately learned. Now touching the framing, and sweet tuning of the voice, I have given thee this help: I have added for prose all sorts of stile, both dialogue and other; and for Verse, Psalms, and other verses of all the severall sortes usual, which being well taught, will frame thee to the naturall reading of any English. But here I must make earnest request to all carefull Ministers, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Parishes, they would sometimes repair unto the Schools of such Teachers as are not Grammarians, to hear their children pronounce, and so help such with their discretion, that desire to use this book in their Schools; for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling silly little children chance, which should at first be most skilfully grounded; which is the onely cause of such wofull ignorance in so many men and women that cannot now write (without great error) one sentence of true English: therefore let Parents now be carefull to whom they commit their children.

But to return to my teaching Trades-man; if thou desirest to be informed how to teach this Treatise, mark diligently the directions given in all places of the Book, and as thy Scholar is in saying his lesson, mark what words he misleth, and them note with thy pen or pin, and let him repeat them at the next lecture, and so until he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skilful. And let his fellows also remember them, to appose him in their propositions. But me thought I heard thee say, that my reasons have perswaded thee to be willing to teach this, but thou canst not move all their Parents to be willing to bestow so much money in a book at the first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they shall save much by the bargain; but they will reply, that this little young child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then answer them, that a remedy is provided for them also, which is this; First the Printer upon sight hereof, framed the Horn-book according to the order of this Book, making the first part of my second page, the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reason, for a child may by this Treatise almost learn to spell perfectly in as little time, as learn well the Horn-book. But this latter being first learned, being the ground-work of spelling, all the rest of this work will be gotten with small labour. Secondly, I have so disposed the placing of my first Book, that if the child should tear out every leaf as fast as he learneth, yet it shall not be greatly hurtfull, for every new following Chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before. I hope if it be a reasonable man, that this entrance in them prefixeth the manner how to understand the use of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been already over tedious.

For the particular ordinary sounding of the letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being sufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I so prattled and lisped unto thee, as that I hope thou understandest my purpose and single heart for thy good; which if I find accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my course, for the ease and speedy attaining of the learned language: an Argument, which as it is more pertinent to my profession, so might it be rather expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time, if in this you find my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to God.



A a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r  
s t u v w x y z e.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P  
Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

A a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p  
q r s t u v w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N  
O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

A a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p  
q r s t u v w x y z &.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N  
O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N

25 MAY 76

## SCHOOL-MASTER.

## CHAP. I.

**T**eaching all syllables of two letters, beginning with the easiest, and joyning them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing: (c) betwixt (k) and (s) and coupling them as you see; and then teaching to read words of two letters.

The Titles of the Chapters must not be taught the Scholar, but only direct the Teacher.

a e i o n  
 A b e b i b o b u b  
 A d e d i d o d u d  
 A f e f i f o f u f  
 A g e g i g o g u g  
 A h e h \* o b \*  
 A i e i i f o l u l  
 A m e m i m o m u m  
 A n e n i n o n u n  
 A p e p i p o p u p  
 A r e r i r o r u r  
 A t e t i t o t u t  
 A h e h i h o h u h  
 A c e c i c o c u c  
 A e e i s o s u s  
 A z e z i z o z u z  
 A i e i \* o i \*  
 A p e p \* o p \*  
 A u e u \* o u \*  
 A w e w \* o w \*  
 A x e x i x o x u x

a e o u  
 Ma be bi bo bu  
 Da de di do du  
 Fa fe fi fo fu  
 Ga ge gi go gu  
 Ha he hi ho hu  
 La le li lo lu  
 Ma me mi mo mu  
 Na ne ni no nu  
 Pa pe pi po pu  
 Ra re ri ro ru  
 Ta te ti to tu  
 Ma be bi bo bu  
 Ca ce ci co cu  
 Pa te ti to tu  
 Za ze zi zo zu  
 Na le li lo lu  
 Pa pe po  
 Ma be bi bo bu  
 Qua me to to bu  
 Qua que qui que  
 Up go on. O l e

When your Scholar hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his vowels, & after two or three days, when he is skilful in them, teach him to call all the other letters consonants, and to proceed with the other words of Art, as they stand in the margin, never troubling his memory with a new word, before he be perfect in the old; as, before *a*, *e*, *i*, *u*, like *c*, before *e*, *i*, *u*, like *t*, before *e*, *i*, *u*, like *f*, if no other letters come between. Now may you teach your Scholar, that he can spell no word without a vowel. Teach him that (*y*) is put for (*i*) the vowel, and make him read these lines distinctly.

If you do ill, fie on us all :  
Ah it is fo, he is my fo.  
Wo be to me, if I do fo,

B

CHAF.

## CHAP. II.

Here you may teach your scholars to call these words syllables, and that so many letters as we spell together, we call a syllable; & you may repeat the first two letters as off at the capacity of a child shall require it. And for the more pleasure of the child, I have used such syllables as are used for English words.

If now your scholar be ready in the former terms of a Vowel, Consonant, & a Syllable, you may now teach him what a Diphthong is, especially those in the former Chapter.

Eacheth to joyn the two former sorts of syllables together, I mean (*ab* and *ba*) and so the rest, with practice of reading the same sorts of words of three letters. And here you see that this and every new Chapter doth so repeat all that went before, that your Scholar may forget nothing.

*ba bab, ba bad, ba bat bat bag,*

*bg beg, be beg, be bet*

*bi big, bi big, bi bit, bi bit*

*bo bot, bo bon, bo bos boz boy*

*bu bud buf bus, bi bul, bu buc buz*

*Da dad dag day dam daz dap*

*De den det, de dew*

*Di did dig dim din dip*

*Do dog dol dop doz dot dote*

*Du dup dul, du dula*

*Fa fal fan far, fa fat*

*Fe fed fel, fe fen, fem*

*Fo fog for, fo for*

*Ga gad, Ga gap*

*Gi gib gig gil*

*Gu gub gug gul, gu gum gun gup gut*

*Ha bad bag bar, ba bat bar bag*

*He hed hel hem hen heh*

*Hi hid him, bi big bis bit*

*Ho bod bog, bo bon, bo bos boy*

*Hu buf bug bul, bu bum bur*

*La lad lag lap, la las lam lay*

*Le led leg, le les let*

*Li lib lig lim, li lip*

*Lo lob, lo lol lop lot lov*

*Lu lug, lu lul*

*Ma mad man, ma map mas maw may*

*Me meg men mes, mi mil, mi mis*

*Mo mod mor, mu mul mum mur*

*Na nap nam na, ne net, ne new*

*Fi fil fin fir fit*

*Fu ful fur*

*Ge ges get*

*Go gob got*

Si nib nil nip. Po nod noz not note

Su num nun nut

Pa pan pas pat pahn pat pap

Pe ped peg per. Pi pid pil pit

Po pod pot. Pu put pur per put

Ma rag ram rah rad rai rato rap

Me red reh. Mi rib rig rim rip

Mo rob rod ros rot. Mu rub ruf rug run

Ta tap tar tar. Te teg tel ten tet

Ti tib til tin tip tit. To fog tom top tos toto top

Tu tub tug tun tur

Ca cal cam can cap cat

Ke ket kept. Ki hid his hit

Co cob cod cog, co com colu cog

Cu cud cut, cu cul cup cut cut

So sad sag sam, sa sato. Se sel set

Si sip sir sit. So sob som set sob

Su sum, su sup

Ta sag far sato. Te set seto. Tu jud

Pe pel yes pet

Wa ban bar bat. We ber

Wa toag toag toan toas toat toag

Toe toel toed toet

Toi toil toin. Too tool toot

Qua quaf quat. Quif quif quif quif

Boy, go thy way to the top of the hill, and get me home. This speech is made me of him, for he will be burden as his dam; if a man bid before, where you are well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him, nor to observe the and so God will vex me, and may let me go to hell, if I get sense, being favourable but only to teach di- but a jaw-bone of him ill. But only to teach di-

CHAP. III.

Setteth down onely all those syllables that are of three letters, beginning with two consonants.

Wa ble bli blo blu

Wa bze bzi bzo blu

Ch the ch the ch

Ch the ch the ch

Here examine your scholars what con-

names will follow  
(b) and let him an-  
swer (1, or r) and so  
practise him in all  
the rest. For the more  
perfect he is in them,  
the more ease & be-  
nefit you shall find,  
when you come to  
the Rules of division  
in the second book.  
I call (h) a consonant  
here & elsewhere for  
examples sake, which  
properly is not so, to  
avoid multiplicity of  
Rules.

Although I have so  
disposed these words,  
as that the later cha-  
pters are a repetition  
of the former, yet  
would I have scholars  
in every form say o-  
ver some of that they  
have learned, and ap-  
pose one another, as I  
have taught in the  
first Chapter of the  
second Book.

**Era ere cri cro cru**  
**Dza dze dzi dzo dzu**  
**Dwa dwe dwi dwo dwu**  
**Fia fie fi fi fio flu**  
**Fra fre fri fro fru**  
**Gla gle gli glo glu**  
**Gna gne gni gno gnu**  
**Gza gre gri gro gru**  
**Hna hne hni hno hnu**  
**Pla ple pli pla plu**  
**Pza pre pri pro pru**  
**Pca pce pci pco pcu**  
**Sha she shi sho shu**

**Sba she shi sho shu**  
**Sla sle si fi fio flu**  
**Sna sne sni sno snu**  
**Sza sre sri spro spru**  
**Sca sce sci sco scu**  
**Sba she shi sho shu**  
**Sla sle si fi fio flu**  
**Sna sne sni sno snu**  
**Sza sre sri spro spru**  
**Sca sce sci sco scu**  
**Sba she shi sho shu**  
**Sla sle si fi fio flu**  
**Sna sne sni sno snu**  
**Sza sre sri spro spru**  
**Sca sce sci sco scu**

## CHAP. IV.

**H**ere are adjoynd the syllables of the former Chapter, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ab) And then teach them to read words made of those syllables.

**Bla blab. Ble bled bles bleto. Blit blis. Blo bled.**  
**Bza bzag bzand bza bzaz bzat bzay**  
**Bze bzed bzet bzeto. Bzi bzim. Bzo bzoh.**  
**Cha champ chap chas chat. Che chet.**  
**Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chub.**  
**Cra crab crag cram. Cre creto.**  
**Cri crib. Cro crob cros crot. Cru crum.**  
**Dza dzab dzaf dzag dzam dzabo dzay**  
**Dze dzeg. Dzi dzip. Dzo dzog. Dzu dzum.**  
**Dwe dwel.**  
**Fia flag flap flat flam flay. Fle fled.**  
**Fli fit. Flo flor flow flox. Flu flux.**  
**Fra frap, fre fret, fri frig, fro frog, from frob.**  
**Gla glad glas. Gle glew. Gli glid.**  
**Glo glos gloto. Glu glum glut.**  
**Gna gnat gnab.**  
**Gza graf gras gray. Gzi grig grin. Gzo gros.**  
**Hna hnab hnam. Hni hnit.**  
**Hno hnoz hnot. Hnu hnub hnug.**



# English School-Master.

3

Pla plat play. Ple plod plot plobo. Plu plum  
 Pra prat pray. Pre pres. Pri przig  
 \* Sea scab scan scar  
 She sheg shep shew. Shi shil shin ship  
 Sco scot scot. Scul scum  
 Sha shed shad shal. Shed shet sheto  
 Sla slab slap. Sle sledo  
 Sli sid slip sit. Sio stop stote. S'u sut  
 Sme smel. Smi smit. Syo smot. Smu smut  
 Sna snag snap snat. Sni snip. Sno snote. Smu smut  
 Spa span spar. Spe sped spen speto  
 Spi spil spin spit. Spo spor. Spu spur  
 Sta stat stag star sap. Dre stem  
 Sri sir stil sir. Sio sod stote. Stu ruh stuf stur  
 Swa swad swog swan swap sway. Swe swel  
 Swi swig swir swim  
 Tha than thar thato. The them then they  
 Thi thin this. Tho thou. Thu thus  
 Tra trap trap. Tre trep. Tri trim trip  
 Tro trop trow trap. Tru trub trus  
 Twi twig  
 Wba tobat. We'e toben tobey. Wbi tobp. Wbo tobof  
 Wra toap. Wre toren. Wri toz g wzil. Wro tozot  
 Squa squad squad squar. Squi squib.

\* I have pla-  
 ced (c, and k)  
 as in the se-  
 cond Chapter:  
 Although you  
 shall find (k)  
 written befo: e  
 (a, and u) as in  
 (scarlet, skull)  
 yet do the  
 most exact  
 writers say  
 (scarlet, scull)  
 but Kalender,

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me,  
 hit me a blow that it did swell. for that I did not stir my  
 cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my  
 way: Then did he fret and out-ran me, and drew out his  
 staff, that had a knot on the end, and hit me a clap on the  
 skull, and a cross-blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it:  
 yet was I glad to know and to see, as in a glass, my bad foot:  
 and I will pray him, that if he shall see me so grofs, and so  
 far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may  
 know what I am to do.

## CHAP. V.

Setteth down first all syllables of four letters, beginning  
 with three consonants. Secondly, joyneth them like  
 the

the former Chapter, with the like practice of reading.  
Lastly, it teacheth syllables made of Diphthongs.

Appose your  
Scholar in  
these, as I wil-  
led you in the  
third Chapter,  
for the same  
purpose; the  
first of these is  
ever (i) or (ch.)

Sera scere sceri scero scru  
Skra skere skri skro skru  
Scla scle scli sclo sclu  
Skla sk le ski sklo sklu  
Sbla ble bli blo blu  
Shza shze shzi shzo shzu

Stra stre stri stro stru  
Spla sple spli splo splu  
Spza spze spzi spzo spzu  
Thwa thwe thzi thzo thzu  
thwu

Sera scrap scrat, sceret, sceri, scero, scrub.  
Shza shzap, shze shzed shzew, shzi shzig shzil, shzu shzub shzug.  
Sstra strag strau strag, stre stree, stri, strot stroy  
Spla splat, spli split  
Spza spat, spe spzed, spzi spzig  
Thza thzal, thzo thzot, thzu thzum.

Make your  
scholar know  
perfectly these  
diphthongs, &  
use him to spel  
the two last by  
their sound,  
and not call  
them double  
ee, or double  
oo.

Ai ail tail quail, stai staid, bzai bzain thwain, wai wait  
Bzau bzaul scraul, lau laud  
Loi toil, boi boil spoil, joï join rain, boi bois  
Ou our pour out stent sen seul scoud froul cloud hou hous  
Fæ fæd blæd, shæ sheep fæ feel heel queen  
Woo wook look hook stood fool hool stool.

## CHAP. VI.

Teaching all syllables of three letters that can end any  
word of two consonants.

The former  
Chapters do  
fully teach to  
begin any  
word: these  
are of endings,  
which we call  
terminations;  
therefore here  
I am enforced  
to use syllables  
that are not  
words.

Abl ebl ibl obl ubl  
Abs ebs ibs obs ubs  
Ach ech ich och uch  
Acl ecl icl ocl ucl  
Ahl ehl ihl ohl uhl  
Adg edg idg odg udg  
Ads eds ids ods uds  
Alf elf ilf ofl ulf  
Ald eld idl old udl  
Alk elk ilk olk ulk  
Alm elm ilm olm ulm

Alb elb ilb olb ulb  
Alp elp ilp olp ulp  
Als els ils ols uls  
Alt elt ilt olt ult  
Amb emb imb omb umb  
Amp emp imp omp ump  
Ams ems ims oms ums  
And end ind ond und  
Ang eng ing ong ung  
Auk enk ink onk unk  
Ans ens ins ons uns

Ant



Ant ent int ont unt		Arp erp irp oyp urp
Apl epl ipl opl upl		Arx ers irs oxs urs
Aps eps ips ops ups		Art ert irt ort urt
Apt ept ipt opt upt		Ash esh ish osh ush
Arb erb irb orb urb	force	Ask ask isk osh ush
Ard erd ird ord urd	with	Ad est ist ost ust
Arf erf irf orf urf	re.	Asp esp isp osp upsp
Arg erg irg org urg		Ast est ist ost ust
Ark erk irk ork urk		Ath eth ith orb urb
Arm erm irm orm urm		Alt elt ilt olt ult
Arn ern irn orn urn		Ats ets its ots uts

## CHAP. VII.

**A**Djoyneth the syllables of the former Chapters with the first of the first Chapters, and others that begin syllables with such practice of reading, as before.

Ba bab bal. Ga gad gadl, scrabl wzabl  
 Pe peb pebl. Bi bib bibl nibl, dzi dzibl, scri scribl.  
 Co cob cobl. Go gob gobl, hōb hobl  
 Pu hub hubl, su sub subbl  
 Cra crab cras, dza dzab dzas, sta stabs  
 We web webs, ki rib ribs  
 Lo le lobs, so sob sobb, tu tub tubs  
 Ki ich rich, tobi tohich, mu much, su such  
 La lad lads, sha shad shads, squads, Be bed beds peds  
 Li lid lids, Go god gods reds  
 Ba bas bass knast  
 Pa bas bast, De des dest cleft  
 Gi gif gift list rift, st stt clift  
 Lo los lost soft  
 La laugh, Hi high nigh  
 Da dag dagl wzagl dzagl fragl  
 Gi gig gigl, wz wzig wzigl  
 Go gog gogl  
 Ba bal bald, sca scal scald, Be bel held geld  
 Gi gil gild, mil mild, shō wilo

You may sometime spell this way, if the word will be more easie, which especially when the word endeth in (*ch, gh, or sh*) for then they cannot easily be divided.

Ca cal calf half ralf  
 Pe pel pelf self shelf tself. Cu gul gult  
 Wa bal talk chalk walk stak  
 Pi mil milk slk. Po pol polk. Pu hul hulk  
 Ba bal balm cal'm palm. Be bel bel'm. Fi flm. Po holm  
 Fa fal fain. Sto sel stoin. Stoo stwain  
 Sca scal scalp. Be hel help. Wbe whelp. Cu gul gult  
 Fa fal fals. Pu pul puls  
 Fa fal salt. Sha shalt. Be bel belt, felt melt smelt  
 Gi gil gilt hilt tilt wilt spilt  
 La lam lamp. Kem kemb. Com comb. Dum dumb thumb  
 Cam camp cramp damp lamp stamp. Szzi szim szimp  
 Po pom pomp. Du dum dump. Ju jum jump cump stump  
 Da dahn dams stamps. Ste kem stems. Plu plum plums  
 Da dan daun daunc faunc saunc launc chaunc  
 Fe fen fenc henc penc. Qui quinc sine. Du sun ouns  
 Ba ban band land sand wand. Be ben lend spend send  
 Fi fin find blind wind. Wo bond. Wo bound bound round  
 Wa ban bang. Si sin sing thing string  
 Po pou pong strong wzong. Du dun dang  
 Ba ban bank rank blank flank frank spank  
 Li lin link bzink pink szink. Mon monk  
 Pa pan pant plant, gra graunt haunt  
 Be ben bent lent ment rent went went spent  
 Di dia dint mint flint hint splint  
 Fo fon font wont. Pa hun hunt lunt blunt  
 Da dap dapl grapl gripl  
 Co cou coupl  
 Ca cap carp raps traps chaps. Pi hips lips quips  
 So sod sops tops chops dzops strops  
 Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt strapt. Be her kept  
 Di dip dipt ript spt tipt skipt tript stript  
 Do dop dopt sept copt cropt. Du sup supt  
 Be her herb. Cu cur curb  
 Ca car card gardlard quard ward yard  
 Be her berd. Gi gir gird. Lo lord wozld  
 Ca car carf dbarf scarf wbarf. Lu turf turt  
 Ba bar barg larg charg. We her berg  
 Di dir dirg. Co goz gozg. Du sur surg spurg

After (m) we  
 use to give lit-  
 tle or no sound  
 to (b)

Ba bar bark bark bark park park park park  
 Wo wo2 wo2h. Lu lux lurb  
 Ba bar barm farm farm farm farm farm  
 Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo wo2 wo2m ho2m  
 Ba bar barn warn yarm. Fir firm quirm firm  
 Wo ho2 bo2m co2n to2n. Bu tur turn turn spurn  
 Ca car carp carp warp warp  
 Her bers. Wo2 wo2s. Cu cur curs  
 Ca cart dart hart part quart wart smart stwart  
 Da \* ash daf dash. Ra rash gnagualth  
 Di dir dirt. Fo2 fo2t ho2t. Pu pur hurt  
 Fre fresh. Fi ish fit  
 Gu gush rush blush bzush crush push tush  
 Ca cash mask tash. Des desk. Pu tus hush mush  
 Fri fris frisk w2ik. Mu mus must rust  
 Ca gas gash bap rash wasp. Ri risp wisp crisp  
 Ca cast bast fast last wast fast bast chaf  
 Be bes best. Je jek rest nest pest chest to2st  
 Fi fis fit list list. Co cos coll host lost most post  
 Du dus dust lust must rust  
 Ra rat ratl. Re bet betl. Li tit titl spill. Ru rut rutl  
 Ra arb bath. Fa faith bath lath faith w2ath  
 Wit ith sith with. Mo osh do2h mo2h mouth south flouth  
 Thwa thwast, thza thzast, thze thzest, thzo thzong  
 Thwa thwait thwaits.

\* The reason  
of this difference shewed  
before.

Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?  
 What hast thou that is thine own?  
 A cloth for my table, a horse in my stable,  
 Both bridle and saddle, and child in the cradle.  
 But no bag of gold, house or free-hold,  
 My coin is but small, find it who shall.  
 For I know this my self, this all but self,  
 Both Cow and Calf, you know, nixger half:  
 She doth yeeld me milk, her skin cost as silk  
 I got without help, a Cat and a Whelp;  
 A Cap and a Belt, with a Hog that was gelt,  
 With a pot of good drink, full to the brink,  
 And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park.

Thus much in haste may serve for a tale,  
And so I must end, no vain word to spend.

## CHAP. VIII.

**T**eaching words ending first in three, then in four consonants; containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practice for reading the same.

Ca cat caught naught taught  
Ci eight be height weight. Wi fight bright  
Bou bought ought fought wrought sought  
Ku rug rugle rugles  
Bel belech weleth. Fi fi nich mitch pith  
Am amb ambli bzamble. Were fereend. At usend wamble  
Fu sum sumbl bumbli. Si nim nimb  
Am amp ampl scramp! cramp! Ten tenth. Pim pimpl  
Pu pum pump pumpl. Pompl pomps. Pumps  
Ba blanch bzanch panch. Ben bench. Woi wozinch  
Ca can candl handl. Spren sprendl  
Ma man mantl. Spren sprentl. Gum grumtl  
Ten tenth. Pinte ninth. De dep depe  
Ca cam campoampe stampt. Temp temp sum stumpe  
Hi kin kindl spinl. Wu tun tumb  
Ananl. Wri wozinkl sprinkl. Un uncl  
Pan mangl tangl wozangle. Pi mingl singl  
Ga gar garb garbmarb wazbl. Cu cur curcl  
Ci circ circle  
Fa far fardl. Giegirdl. Pa bur burcl  
Gar gargl. Pa pur purpl. Bi bir bircl hirtl mirtl  
Tu turtl. Wo woz wozbl. Cu cur curcl  
Ca cak cakl. Wra wozakl. Li thitl. Rug rugl  
Da dath dath last lastl. Pa push pushl rashl  
As ask asht. Clatlap clatp  
Ca catch watch scratch. It itch witch

For (a) here  
many pur (an)  
We may pur  
(a) before (u)  
not pronoun-  
ced.

Words ending  
in four conso-  
nants, most or  
them being  
the plural  
number.

Len length strength. Eight height weights. (Twozles  
Band handl handls. Spyn spinls handls girle. Turtles.  
As

As I went thorow the Castle-yard, I did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdle of gold and purple. Then I fought how I might wrastle out; but I drest my hands into a bundle of thistles, till at the length by strength of mine arms and legs, I wrought my self out; but did catch a cough, and caught a wrinch in mine ancle, and a scratch on my mouth: but now I am taught whilst I am in this world, how to wrastle with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

*The End of the first Book.*

## The Second Book of the English School-master.

Wherein is taught plain and easie rules how to divide truly and certainly, any long and hard words of many syllables, with rules for the true writing of any word.

### CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are set down the words of art used in this Treatise, with other necessary rules and observations, especially words of one syllable, both for true writing and reading.

*Master.*

**D**o you think your self sufficient-ly instructed to spell and read distinct-ly any word of one syl-la-ble, that now we may proceed to teach rules for the true and easie division of any word of many syl-la-bles?

Schol. Sir, I do not well understand what you mean by a syl-la-ble?

Ma. A syl-la-ble is a perfect sound made of so many letters as be spell together, as in di-vi-si-on you see are four syl-la-bles.

Schol. What many letters be in a syl-la-ble?

Ma. Any number under nine. As, I do say, that, Welch, Knight, brought, strength.

Schol. What letters make a syl-la-ble?

I divide your syllables for you, until you have rules of division, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact definitions, but for such descriptions as are fit for children, I make (h) a letter for plainness, which exactly is none, but a note of breathing.

## The second Book of the

Ma. Any of the vowels, a, e, i, o, u : as a-ny, e-vil, i-dol, o-ver-turn-eth, u-ni-cy.

Schol. But Sir, I sometimes find two vowels together in one syllable : what shall I do with them ?

Diphthong.

\* Teach, that any two vowels that will make a perfect sound is called a diphthong.

\* For when one is little sounded, I call them improper diphthongs, Ae, Oe, in Latine words make a diphthong.

Ma. You must then call them a Diphthong, which is nothing else but a sound made of two vowels.

Schol. Will any two vowels make a diphthong ?

Ma. No ; none that are fully sounded ; but these : ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo, ee : as in say, either, coin, caught, enough, ought, good, feed. Which when you find, you must join together, except in some proper names ; as in Be-cr-the-ba, Na tha-ni-el : so in sec-eth, agree-ing, and in such words, where a syllable begins w (c or i) is added to a perfect word ending in (e) as sec, a-gree, do-gree. But aa, oo, and such like, make no diphthongs, and therefore may not be joined.

Schol. Yet do I find ja, fe, ji, jo, ju, va, ve, vi, vo, joined together, as in James, J-esus, join, Judas, value, verily, visit, vow : I pray you are they then no diphthongs ?

Ma. No ; for j and v joined with a vowel in the beginning of a syllable, are turned from vowels into consonants, as A-hi-jah, vul-ture.

Consonants.

Schol. What mean you by a Consonant ?

Ma. I mean all the other letters except the vowels, which can spell nothing without some of the vowels, as take (c) out of strength, strength will spell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (y) did even now spell a word, yet is it none of the vowels.

Ma. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a vowel, but when they be consonants they differ : for (y) is also a consonant when it is joined in the beginning of a syllable, with the vowel, as in yet, you ; so yet differeth from yet, and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you used, and in many words before, you put (c) in the end which is not sounded ?

(c) not sounded.

Ma. This letter (c) in the end of a word not sounded, hath two principal uses. The first and chiefest is, to draw the syllable long : as he is made, mad.

A mil dam, a shetwd dame.



Wee man hath cut my horse mane.

A great gap, gape wide.

Spare the spar. Be-ware of war.

Feed until thou hast well fed.

You feel not my pain, the wasp is fel.

He hid the Dr. hide.

It is a mile to the mill.

A little pin, my flesh doth pine.

A branch of fir good for the fire.

A dore stteth on the dore.

Tols the Bal, tols the Wal.

You have a dot on your nose, and you dote.

Rud is not rude.

A tun of wine, a tune of a song.

Schol. What is the second use?

Ma. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this use with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder than you will at first easily conceive, I will refer you to another place.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced?

Ma. Yea, very many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth, Letters not pronounced; goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people, neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all sorts, I will set down afterward, when I have given you more necessary rules in these three first Chapters, and you better able to use them.

## CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you shall easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word.

Ma. **I**f you diligently observe these things, you cannot erre in any word of one syllable: therefore I will proceed to the division of syllables; which if you carefully mark, you shall never fail in dividing the longest or hardest word that ever you shall read.

Schol. What will assuredly bring me great profit and pleasure; for when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor backward.

In this second when (e) is long it is commonly doubled and made a diphthong; make your scholars very perfect in these, & then you may try them in other the like.

ward. And I never yet heard that any such rules have been yet taught by any. I pray you therefore tell me, what is the first general rule, or the chiefest ground in this work?

Ma. Briefly, it is this; Mark how many vowels you have in a word, as in strength, *st-<sup>re</sup>ng-th*; *ex-<sup>tr</sup>a-or-di-na-ri-ly*, in which seven words you have as many syllables as vowels; and above seven syllables I remember no word.

Schol. But I find the contrary then in this Rule; for in these words, you have, brief, are more vowels than syllables.

Ma. It is well observed, therefore you must know that you can hardly find a general Rule without some exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it?

Ma. Three; the first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we have sound, (i) in chief, not the last (e) in many of them.

Schol. What is the second exception?

Ma. The second is, that if there be a Diphthong, as in may, your, then have you two vowels in one syllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your?

Ma. No; for I told you before, that (y) before a vowel in the same syllable, is a consonant.

Schol. What is the third exception?

Ma. Words ending in (cs) have above one vowel, James, pre-serves, al-ways, names, hides, bones. But of these more shall be said hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never else find two vowels in one syllable?

Ma. Yes, after (q) always is (u) with another vowel, as in quaff, quick, and sometime after (g) as in Gualter, language; otherwise never, unless we say, that in words ending in (ven) as Heaven, even, are two vowels in one syllable, because we commonly pronounce them so.

### CHAP. III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly the longest and hardest English word that you shall find.

Schol.



Schol. I have already with ease and certainty learned to know how many syllables are in a word, so soon as I see it, yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Ma. Mark then these rules following; and thou shalt never fail. The first is, if you have two vowels come together, both fully pronounced, and no diphthong, you must put the former of them in the former syllable, and the latter of them in the syllable following: as in cry-al, mi-tu-al, say-ing, triumph, Ephra-im. Likewise when the same consonants are doubled, they are divided in like manner, as ab-hor, ac-cord, ad-der, let-ter; dis-fer, com-mon, ne-ces-si-ty, &c. Except when they are needlessly doubled in words of the plural number, as in plummies, hilles, whippes, craggies, for plums, hills, whips, crags.

Schol. What mean you by the plural number?

Ma. When naming a thing we speak of more than one, as one whip, we call it the singular number, because it speaketh but of one: and whips we call the plural number, because it speaketh of more than one.

Schol. But what shall I do, when I find one consonant betwixt two vowels?

Ma. A *p*son must put the consonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-sed, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joyced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-tion, except in compound words.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Ma. When two several words, which we call *b* simple words, are joyned together; as in save-guard, two syllables; not save-guard, three syllables: because it is made, or compounded of two several words, save and guard: so where-of, where-in, here-out, an-even, lame-ness, wise-ly. Where you must note, that if the last part be an addition onely, and signify nothing, as *e*ness in lameness, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: Also (*x*) is put to the vowel before him; as in ox-en, ex-er-cise, ex-or-cists; the reason is, because (*x*) hath the sound of *a* two consonants, (*c* and *s*) and (*cs*) cannot begin a syllable.

Schol. What if there come two divers consonants betwixt two vowels?

For the latter syllable must not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel.

Double consonants.

The plural number I will now leave dividing those syllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring scholars to present practice.

One consonant.

*a* Because the former syllable cannot end with a consonant, except the syllable following begin with a consonant.

*b* We call that simple, that is not compounded.

*c* The simple will keep the same letters as when he was simple.

*d* Therefore (*x*) is called a double consonant.

Two consonants.

Ma.

## The second Book of the

Ma. Then, if they be such as may, they must be joyned, for these that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants, that may begin a word, and therefore be joyned?

Ma. If you went back to the third Chapter of the first Book, they are set down together: but because I would have you very perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an example: as blefs, chew, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glass, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, slow, smart, sou, spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you give examples, how these may be joyned in words of two syllables.

Ma. Mark then diligently here, re-store, not thus, res-tore, because (st) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus rest-ore, because a Consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in re-train, ex-c-ra-ble, and such like; but in god-ly, sel-dom, trum-pet, lod-ged, mor-ning, &c. the middle consonants must be divided; because none of these (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn,) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again, you may not spell thus, lodg-ed, because (g) may begin a word.

Three or more  
consonants.

Schol. Is then the same reason to be observed, if there come three, or more consonants together in the middle of a word?

Ma. Pea, altogether: for, as many consonants as can, must be joyned, and the rest divided.

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Ma. Three, and no more: therefore, if in the midst there come four, or more, they must be divided, although four may end a syllable, as in words.

Schol. How shall I be sure, which three may be joyned?

Ma. They are all set down in the beginning of the fifth Chapter of the first Book. But for more plainness sake, I will give every one of them an example, to whereof we have any ordinary English word, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, split, spring, thrall, thwart.

Schol.

Sch. Give an example for dividing of these words, where-  
in many consonants come together.

Ma. One of two may serve, if you remember what hath  
been taught. As for this word constrain, you must not say  
con-strain, or con-train, or const-rain, or const-rain,  
but con-strain, because (n) cannot begin a syllable, (st)  
can, therefore it must begin it; so im-ploy, King-dome, de-  
stru-ction, ac-knowledge, trans-gresse, &c. And this rule  
must you carefully still practise, that you may readily give the  
reason in all such words, why every consonant must go to  
this syllable rather than that. But still look, as before, that  
some compound words must be markt, as mis-like, dis-like,  
trans-pose, with-out, through-out, &c. Which if they had  
been simple words, we must have spelled them thus, mi-  
like, di-like, trans-pose, as ye have learned, because in com-  
position every word must have his own letters, not mingled  
with others.

Schol. But, Sir, some men spell derivative words thus: Objec-  
speak-ing, strength-en-ing, otherwise than you have taught.

Ma. I know it well: yet because if such words should be  
so spelled, we must for them frame new rules (which were to  
bring a needlesse oppression on childrens memories) and that  
the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word:  
therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may  
you, by this that you have learned, spell truly, certainly, and  
with judgement, any English word I can be laid before you.

Schol. Although all men will grant, that these rules must  
of necessity bring a speedy course of reading to as many as  
are of years able to discern, yet many will not easily believe  
that little children can conceive them, and make use of them;  
and then they will rather bring confusion than profit.

Ma. But experience hath taught the contrary; for a child  
of an ordinary capacity will, and hath easily conceived these  
rules, being orderly taught. But discretion must be used,  
not to trouble them with any new rule, before they be perfect  
in the old. The words of Art here used are not above eight  
in all; the most of them I would have the child learn, while  
he is learning to spell, in the first book, as I have given di-  
rection there in the beginning; which words there, and rules  
here

Ma. Then, if they be such as may, they must be joynd, for these that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants, that may begin a word, and therefore be joynd?

Ma. If you went back to the third Chapter of the first Book, they are set down together: but because I would have you very perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an example: as blefs, chew, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glass, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, slow, smart, sou, spend, squib, stand, sway, thar, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you give examples, how these may be joynd in words of two syllables.

Ma. Mark then diligently here, re-store, not thus, res-tore, because (st) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus rest-ore, because a Consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in re-train, ex-c-ra-ble, and such like; but in god-ly, sel-dom, trum-pet, lod-ged, mor-ning, &c. the middle consonants must be divided; because none of these (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn,) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again, you may not spell thus, lodg-ed, because (g) may begin a word.

Three or more  
consonants.

Schol. Is then the same reason to be observed, if there come three, or more consonants together in the middle of a word?

Ma. Pea, altogether: for, as many consonants as can, must be joynd, and the rest divided.

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Ma. Three, and no more: therefore, if in the midst there come four, or more, they must be divided, although four may end a syllable, as in words.

Schol. How shall I be sure, which three may be joynd?

Ma. They are all set down in the beginning of the fifth Chapter of the first Book. But for more plainness sake, I will give every one of them an example, whereof we have an ordinary English word, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, split, spring, thrall, thwart.

Schol.

Sch. Give an example for dividing of these words, where-  
in many consonants come together.

Ma. One of two may serve, if you remember what hath  
been taught. As for this word constrain, you must not say  
co-nstrain, or con-train, or const-rain, or constr-ain,  
but con-strain, because (of) cannot begin a syllable, (str)  
can, therefore it must begin it; so im-ploy, King-dome, de-  
stru-ction, ac-knowledge, trans-gresse, &c. And this rule  
must you carefully still practise, that you may readily give the  
reason in all such words, why every consonant must go to  
this syllable rather than that. But still look, as before, that  
some compound words must be markt, as mis-like, dis-like,  
trans-pole, with-out, through-out, &c. Which if they had  
been simple words, we must have spelled them thus, mi-  
like, di-like, trans-pole, as ye have learned, because in com-  
position every word must have his own letters, not mingled  
with others.

Schol. But, Sir, some men spell derivative words thus: Objec-  
speaking, strength-en-ing, otherwise than you have taught.

Ma. I know it well: yet because if such words should be  
so spelled, we must for them frame new rules (which were to  
bring a needless oppression on childrens memories) and that  
the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word:  
therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may  
you, by this that you have learned, spell truly, certainly, and  
with judgement, any English word that can be laid before you.

Schol. Although all men will grant, that these rules must  
of necessity bring a speedy course of reading to as many as  
are of years able to discern; yet many will not easily believe  
that little children can conceive them, and make use of them;  
and then they will rather bring confusion than profit.

Ma. But experience hath taught the contrary: for a child  
of an ordinary capacity will, and hath easily conceived these  
rules, being orderly taught. But discretion must be used,  
not to trouble them with any new rule, before they be perfect  
in the old. The words of Art here used are not above eight  
in all; the most of them I would have the child learn, before  
he is learning to spell, in the first book, as I have given oc-  
casion there in the beginning; which words there, and rules  
here

Although these three Chapters be of greatest use for Readers, yet let your Scholar diligently read the rest. For although he do not understand some of the rules following at the first reading, yet he may at the second.

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, never (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortable success: therefore I wish that no man with a prejudicate opinion do reject them, before he hath made trial upon some ordinary wits; but I would have all such as teach to read, that they would make their Scholars as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity and use: and the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing onely difference of sounds of our English letters, and other observations for true writing; if your child be very young or dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them than he is fit to contain and use: yet let him learn to read them all: For if it were granted, that he could understand none of them, no nor some of the former; yet while he reads them, he learns as much, and goeth on as fast, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he understands, when he readeth a Chapter in the Bible: yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one half, for plainness sake, than otherwise I might, knowing that in practising to read, he loseth not his labour.

#### CHAP. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word, of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Of (e) in the end of a word.

Schol. I Remember you told me, that (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced: besides that, it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of letters; I pray, which are they?

Here (v) with (e) hath the sound of a consonant, and (ce) as (fe) And when short words end in (e) we use to add (k)

Ma. It changeth the sound of these letters, v, c, g, when any of the vowels go before: as au eu iu ou, ac ic oc uc, ag, ug: so in ug ig: as in hau have, leu leve, lou love: so eave, save, salve, hive, thrive: so c without e is sounded like k, as in accord: but with e like s, as in place, race: so lic lice, true truce: also ag age, stag stage, so cag cage, hug huge, deluge: so hang strange, string fringe: so larg large: in most of which e doth also draw the syllable long, as you saw in ag age,



age, hug huge. Where you must mark, that the sound which g hath in age and huge, being long in short syllables, is made by putting d before g, as in badg crudg. So it is also when c, i or o come before g, as leg ledg, rig ridg, log lodg: which betwixt before g, are never long, except in leig, seig, which is the putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we have used e in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllable long: why is that?

Ma. We use it indeed often, but rather of custom (as they say) for beauty than of necessity; as after i, but not after y, as in bic by, or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, sonne: whereas the learned languages neither double the consonant, nor use such e, as the Latines say, mel, as, ros, we mell, asse, rosse. And sometimes we use not e when the word is long, as after ll, as in all, fall, shall: yet we use as longer without e, than asse with it: yet sometimes we use e after two consonants, to denote the syllable long for difference sake, principally if the end of them be l: as in cradle, ladle, lest they should be pronounced short like cradl, laddl, which some men would distinguish by doubling dd, as saddle: but it is both unusual and needless to write bible and childd, to make them differ from bible and child. And some pronounce these words, blind, find, bind, short: others blinde; finde, bindo, with e long, which e if we should write after some words, it would utterly overthrow the natural sound, as if we should write hang with e thus hange, we must pronounce it like strange, and hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger and stranger. So words sounding, as long, song, and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they should have e would sound like fringe, hinge, as swing him in a rope, swinge him with a rod, which must not be written with dg, frindge, as some think, as the former examples shew, as these words fringed, hinged, where d is never written.

Schol. If this be custom without reason, what certainty should I hold?

Ma. Although it were good and easie, both for our shop  
 (a) Although it were good and easie, both for our shop  
 (a)

\* Especially  
 after i and u  
 as in effie,  
 argue.

Whereas some  
 would make  
 such words as  
 alle, two syllables,  
 and thae  
 (e) in the end  
 makes (bl) to  
 be as it were a  
 syllable, I can  
 see no reason  
 for it.

Countrie Learners, and for strangers, that certain Muses were known and practised (which thing might easily be done) yet because it lieth not in us to perform, I wissh you rather to observe the best, and follow that which we have, than to labour for innovation, which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serve for all customes in the rest.

A letter not pronounced.

The joyning of these kind of vowels may be called improper Diphthongs, because one of them is lit le heard.

Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those words which have other letters besides (e) either not at all, or but little pronounced.

Ma. I will either set you them down, or else give you rules to know them. Mark them therefore as they follow: (a) is not pronounced, when (ea or oa) come together, as in caren, wealth, beauty, abroad, roat, boat. Where (a) doth dzote the syllable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by these words, Beast best, breast breast, good god, coast cost, as if you write brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word year, yeer, yere, is diversly written: yet we say, be-a-titude, cre-ate, cre-a-tor, &c. but crea-ture; and in foreign proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Jehoshabe ath, Gile-ad, Teko-a, Bo-az.

(e)

(e) is not pronounced in George, truth.

(i)

(i) in shield, field, priest, chief, brief, shrieve, grieve, lege, maist, maister, their, view, mischief, herce, friese, achieve, marveil, relief, grief, brief, adiew, inkerfier, kerchief, lieutenant, fruit, suit, bruise, brute.

(o)

(o) in people, bloud, floud, yeoman, jeopardy. (guile,

(u)

(u) in guest, gnise, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, epilogue, syna-

(b)

(b) in lamb, comb, thumb, debt, doubt, bdelium. (gogue.

(c)

(c) in back, pack, deck, peck, lick, stick, rock, knock, huck, luck. And all alike, for we use no short words ending in (c) without (k) so in those that end in aelo, ecle, icle, ocle, ucle.

Schol. Why may we not say that (k) is not pronounced in these as well as (c)?

Ma. It differeth not much which: for although that (k) both end our English words when they be long: as in bake, cake, seek, speak, like, look, duke: yet these that be made short, the Latins make the same sound in (c) in lake, neck, dic, su, hoc, duc, when we say lack, neck, dick, sick, hock, duck.

(g) in



(g) in sign, resign, ensign, flegm, raig, soveraign, Gaseoign.

(f)

(h) in Christ, myrrh, ghost, John, whole, scholar, Eunuch, chronicle, authority, anchor, cholet, chrystal, Rhene, Rhenish, Rhetorick, abhominable, melancholy. So in foreign proper names, as Thomas, Achaz, Chinah, Zachariah, Zichei, Chios, Aristarchus. So those that end in arch, as Monarch; but in the beginning seldom, as Archangel, therefore commonly called Arkangel.

(h)

(gh) coming together, except in Ghost, are of most men but little sounded. as might, sight, pronounced as mite, site; but in the end of a word some Countries sound them fully, others not at all: as mough, sough, lough, others plough, slough, bough; thereupon some write burrough, some burrow, but the truth is both to write and pronounce them.

(gh)

(n) in solemn, hymn.

(n)

(p) in Psalm; receipt; accomp.

(p)

(f) in file.

(f)

(c) is always to be written, but little sounded before ch, when the syllable is short, not having another consonant next before, as in catch, stretch, ditch, botch, snatch, except in rich, which, much; in which, custom hath prevailed against rules. But if the syllable be long, or hath another consonant before ch, then is it not written, as in arch, reproach, couch, belch, bench, &c.

(c)

Here again observe, that custom hath prevailed against reason, else why should a be written in boar, boat, rather than dore, dote, or i in fruit rather than in brute? But to know how to write them, and when, you shall find all that may be said doubt set down in the Table at the end of the Book; where you may ask counsel, as your doubts shall arise, and not onely for these facts, but for any other hard or doubtful word mentioned in this Book.

Schol. You told me you would observe something more in words ending in es, I pray you what is it?

Ma. Well remembered: it is this, \* words ending in es, are most of the plural number, and are made of the singular by adding es; for where it is doubtful to use en in the end of the singular number, it shall not be needful to use es in the plural.

In such rules of writing, you must not only understand the first original word, but all derivations rising from them.

Note, that e long sounded not in se, not sea, is always written with ce.

\* Words of the plural number.

plural, as in jewels, engines: except the singular end in a vowel, or in w put for v, as in flies, pies, toes, crows. There fore you shall find hands, things, words, more usual in the eractest writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, with e, although both ways be common: and this maketh difference betwixt mils and miles, tuns and tunes, curs and cures, and not by writing them being short, with the consonant doubled, as milles, tunnes, cures, which is needless, though usual, unless it be sometime for difference of words, as to make sonnes differ from the Latine word *sons*.

Schol. Are there then never more syllables in the plural number than in the singular?

Ma. Yea sometime, as when the singular number endeth in ce, ch, ge, dg, se or sh: as in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noses, fishes: and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a vessel. Note also, that if the singular number end in f, it is turned in the plural into v, as wife, knife, calf, whose plurals are wives, knives, calves.

Sch. Do all words of the plural number end in es?

Ma. No, for we may say lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many other. And sometime the singular and the plural are both one: as one sheep, ten sheep, one mile, twenty mile or miles.

## CHAP. V.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

S. **VV**hat is the first thing next to be learned?

Ma. You shall find some words written with e and o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs ee oo, as he be me she do mother, for hee bee mee dooe; &c. But \* thee, when we speak, and the other, wife, and so must the pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph is as much as f, and is used in words onely borrowed from the Greek tongue, as in Physick, Prophet, Philip, Phoenix; for the reason the Table. Thirdly, some letteres, beside those before mentioned, have not always one and the same sound, as this commonly

e and o.

\* Which  
Grammarians  
call the se-  
cond person.  
ph.

sounded

sounded as in these words, thank, chief, third, throat, thump; except in these words following: that, satham, the, them, then, there, their, these, brother, furthest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus: and in words of more than one syllable ending in ther, thad, therh, thest, thing: as father, breathed, breatheth, farthest, seething.

Also g. when c or i follow, brings great hardness to our learners and strangers, being diversly sounded, & most often sounded as j, as in agent, George, gentle, gentile. except in these words, together, get, bragged, target, burgenneis, geld, gew, gnaw, geran, vinegar, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, sugar. And g as j, as in giant, ginger, clergie, imagine, &c. except in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gimlet, ginny, gird, girdle, girsh, girtion, give, glver, Gibbon; and derivatives ending in ger, geth, ged, ging; which follow the sound of the words wherof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangest, hangeth, hanging. Some men think that these few words might be thus differently written: a child's gig, a Scottis jig; a gil of a fish, & a jil of wine: but our English tongue will hardly bear j in one syllable: therefore to be sure when to write g, and when j, know that the sound gi, is always written with g, and write jc always with j, saving in these words that you shall find written with g in the Table. But our English proper names are written as it pleaseth the Painter, or as men have received them by tradition; otherwise, why should Jermaine be written otherwise than the first syllable in Germain? or Jesse rather than Gesse? and this I take to be the reason, why Gifford is diversly pronounced and made two different names, which is most like to be at the first but one; yea I have known two natural brethren, both learned, to write their own names differently.

Moreover ti before o is pronounced as si, as in redemption: except so x go before t, as question, adustion, mixtion: and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Egyptian: except when a syllable beginning with a vowel is added to a perfect word ending in i, as si, ing be added to pity, or est to lossy, it is pitying, losiest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue, for true writing

th  
Like (s) the  
Greek (ch)  
which onely  
Scholars under-  
stand.

gi and ge.

\* The first four  
are sounded  
like the Latine  
(g) the other  
like Greek (γ)

er, se, ci, fi,

\* That is, by  
adding some-  
thing to the  
beginning or  
end.  
(f) often like  
z, as in Braiser.

ci, fi, ti, xi,

Diverse writ-  
ing of the  
same sound,

toziting is to discern when to tozite ce of se, ci of fi, or both;  
as in science: therefore many words that are inter-English,  
are almost left indifferent, as some tozite faulser, some tau-  
set, others faulcer; so pincer, or pinfers, bullace or bullasse,  
some bulleis, cissers, or cisers, but exactly it is scissers. But  
because the most are tozitten with f, as fear, serve, side, sick,  
&c. Therefore you must tozite f before n and i, except with  
those words that are tozitten with c in the Table, or any  
other made of them by derivation or composition: as if you  
know how to tozite cite, you must so tozite incite, citation,  
incitation, and so in other. Note that ance, ence, ince, once,  
unce, ancy, ency, are usually tozitten with c; so it is after c  
in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c.  
except in case, bale, chase, or when f is sounded like z, as  
amase. Words beginning with trans, be alwayes tozitten  
with f; and circum with c, as transfer, circumstance; so  
other exceptions see the Table.

But to know when to tozite ci, fi, ti, xi, before on mark  
that ci and xi are seldome, as suspicion, complexion; fi  
more often, as in those that end in cation, cession, cusion,  
cursion, session, fusion, gression, hension, cusion, mission,  
passion, pression, pulsion, rision, lession, swasion, version,  
vision, as redemption, &c. But for particulars, if you doubt,  
biew the Table.

Sch. What is there to be observed?

Ma. That differs other words of the same pronunciation,  
by changing their signification, change also their toziting, as  
the Reign of a Prince, the rein of a bridle, & the rain falleth.  
Two men came to me, their minds are there, wait on men,  
and sell it by weight.

May not so, the horse doth neigh.

The Sun shineth, my son crieth.

Stand still here, that you may hear.

A true Prophee bringeth much profit.

I heard that which was hard.

His Mill-wright cannot write.

Some men have a great turn of money.

Sometimes we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) like (u)

as in come, combate, custome, come, com, &c.

o before m or n  
The proper  
names written  
Some or Soam,

Some

Sometimes the same writing is diversly sounded, as (f) sometimes like (z) as we use this use: And when (i) doth so come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a diphthong or consonant, as Jehoiadah for Jehoadah.

Sometimes we shall have a word diversly written in the same sense: as (w) is written for (u) as in brown or broun, but especially in the end of a word. Yet do now, how, differ in sound from know, blow. And therefore I see no reason toby now and how might not be written as chou and you thus; nou, hou; that so, to make a difference betwixt these words, to bow a bow, or low for the low, we might write to bow a bou, to low for the low; and so out a ought, and such like. Sometimes we use the same writing for sound in words differing in signification, as the \* heart of the Hart panterh.

The same writing in a different sense.

\* Which some write her.

A fowl can lie over a foul wop.

Thou art skilfull in the Art of Grammar.

The right ear. Ear thy land, for an ear of Corn.

My brother May, may live till May.

Sometimes a word is diversly written, and sounded in the same sense, as many beginning with (in) intent, inform, or entent, enform; so bottel, bottle; yerck or jerk, Jayl or Gaol. So words ending in (i) as monie, jurnie, canie, or money, journey, caniey. So words ending in (or) spelt, may be indifferently written with (or) and (our) as honor, favor, or honour, favour; except for, nor, dor, abhor.

Divers sounds & writings in the same sense.

(or)  
\*(like, que)  
When you have a word derived of a

Further you must mark, that words of more than one syllable ending in this sound (u) are written with (ous) as glorious, frivolous, but words of one syllable to us, as trus or truss.

Latine word, which endeth in (cu) write (like) as in

But \* to know when a word endeth in (like) as publike, when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard, without the Latine tongue, from whence most of them be borrowed. The best help is derivation: for we write publike, because we say publication, for (c) and (k) here be both one; so Rhetorick, because we say Rhetorician.

publike, from publicus: but when in a word that is derived from a Latine word ending in (qua)

The last thing I would have you to mark, touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) or (i) the vowel, wherein almost so many men, so many minds: some will have it before certain letters, others when it cometh in a diphthong: but more reason they have which write it

write (que) as oblique; from obliquus; but trafficking, which (que) because it is French.

when another (i) followeth, as in say-ing, or in the end of a word sounded sharp, as in deny. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek, as hypocrite, myrrh, mystical, all which words you shall find in the Table, where you shall find no other written with (y) for difference sake, although other-where I have written (y) for (i) without regard, following the usual custom.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before Psalm, and you did not teach me that Pl may begin a word.

Ma. Well remembered: such diligent marking what you read, will soon make you a scholar. The answer is this: That word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they join consonants that our English tongue doth not, *Mnason*, *Ptolemeus*, *Rhodus*, *Aeneas*, signifying the four fore-teeth, *Pneuma*, a spirit, or breath, *Cuina*, bastard saffron. But these are very rare; so to have many terminations in proper names and Latine words, that are not usual in English, as *soni*, *aruns*, *salx*, *arx*: in proper names, *alz*, *anz*, *aiz*, &c. Thus *alb* is of the Latines: we use also in Latine *Silava*, not used in English; we use also to contract words in English, as *hangd* for *hanged*.

Sch. Have I now no more to observe for distinct reading?  
Ma. That which the Grammarians call accent, which is the lifting up of the voice higher in one syllable than in another, which sometime differeth in a word written with the same letters, as in incense, to incense, where (in) in the former word, as (cense) in the latter, is lifted up more.

You must observe also, those which we do call \* points, or stops in writing, as this mark (,) like to a small half Moon, noteth a small stop; two prickes thus (:) make a longer stop; and one prick thus (.) is put for a full stop, as if we had ended.

When a question is asked, we mark it thus (?).  
When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus ( ) as teach me (I pray you) to read.

But for the true framing of your voice in all these, you must crave help of your Master.

You must also know a short kind of writing used in some words; as a strike over any vowel for m or n, as *mā*, for *man*, *cō* for *con*, *þ* for *the*, *þ* for *that*, *þ* for *thou*, *wi* for *with*, &c.

Accents usually omitted in our English print.

\* The points are thus called:

(,) a Comma,

(:) a Colon,

(.) a Period,

(?) an Interrogation,

( ) a Parenthesis,

¶ a Parenthesis,

¶ a Parenthesis,

Called Breviations.



gc. for and so forth. In witten hand there be many other. And so a word ending in a vowel, doth lose it sometime when the next word begins with a vowel, as thintent, for the intent, which exactly should be witten thus, \* th' intent.

\* Called apostrophes.

Lastly, you must wite the first letter of every proper name, and of the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call Great & Capital letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridg: As also when we put a letter for a number, as V. for five, X. for ten, L. for fifty, C. for a hundred, D. for five hundred, M. for a thousand: Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L. for Lord, LL. for Lords, B. for Bishop, BB. for Bishops.

Capital letters.

Schol. Now I am sure that I can never miss in spelling, or reading, nor (as I think) in witing.

Ma. I know not what can easily deceive you in witing, unless it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your countrey people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these onely, but of any like. Some people speak thus: The mill standeth on the hell, for the mill standeth on the hill: so knet for knit, bredg for bridg, know for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, yerb for herb, griff for grass, yelik for yolk, ream for realm, ascard for afraid, durt for dirt, gut for girth, stonip for stamp, ship for sheep, hafe for half, sample for example, parfit for perfect, dau'er for daughter, certen for certain, carcher for cartchiel, leash for lease, hur for her, sur and sister, for sir and sister, to spat for to spit, &c.

Corrupt pronunciation and writing.

So do they commonly put (I) for (v) as feal for veal.

And a nox, a na's, my naunt, thy nuncle, for an ox, als, mine aunt, thine uncle, &c.

Take heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word, as untee for unity, noz (id) for (ed) as uniced for united, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly wite a cup a wine, for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Ma. By diligent marking how you read them witten.

Schol. May I then never use my proper Countrey terms in witing?

Ma. Yes, if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting of words, as the northern man witing to his private neigh-

We use to put (n) to the word, as mine for my, when the next word beginneth with a vowel, to avoid a gaping sound.

hour, may say, My lath standeth nêr the Kirk garth, for my barn standeth nêr the Church-yard. But if he should write publikely, it is fittest to use the most known wordz.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not readily and distinctly read any English?

Ma. Nothing at all (if you be thoroughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unless it be want of more practice, which although this you have learned, will so sufficiently teach you, that you cannot fail in any word (though you have never any other teacher) yet for your more cheerful proceeding, I would wish you (if you can conveniently) not to forsake your Master, until you have gone through these exercises following, of which I have made choice of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your advice, I thank you for your pains, and crave the Lord his blessing. And now will I appose some of my fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

## CHAP. VIII.

Here is set down in order how the Teacher shall direct his Scholars to appose one another.

When your Scholar first learn this Chapter, let one read the questions, and another the answer. When your Scholars appose one the other, let the answerer answer without book.

*John.* **VV** Ho will adventure his credit with me in apposing for the victory?

*Rob.* I will never refuse you, nor any in our form, in any thing we have learned, begin what you will.

*John.* How spell you lo?

*Robert.* l, o.

*John.* Spell of.

*Robert.* o, f.

*John.* Spell from.

*Robert.* f, r, o, m.

*John.* How write you people?

*Robert.* I cannot write.

*John.* I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean spell, for in my meaning they are both one.

*Robert.* Then I answer you, p, c, o, p, l, e.

*John.* What use hath (o) for you give it no sound?

*Robert.*

*Robert.* True; yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned, where (o) is not pronounced.

*John.* Are there any more of them?

*Rob.* Psea many: I will repeat them if you will.

*John.* No, that would be over-long. But tell me, why pronounce you not (c) in the end of people?

*Rob.* It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowel in that syllable.

*John.* To what end then scribeth it?

*Rob.* We have learned two principal uses: one is, it sheweth the syllable long, as h, a, c, spelleth hat, but h, a, r, c, is hate.

*John.* How spell you Jesus?

*Rob.* J, e, s, u, s.

*John.* How know you that this is not written with ge?

*Rob.* Because it is not in the Table at the end of my book: all that be written with g, e, be there; & our Master taught us, that all other of that sound must be written with Je.

*John.* How write you Circle?

*Rob.* S, i, r, c, l, e.

*John.* Nay, now you miss: for if you look but into the Table, you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must appose me.

*Rob.* I confess mine error, therefore I will try if I can require it: what spelleth b, r, a, n, c, h?

*John.* Branch.

*Rob.* Nay, but you should put in (r.)

*John.* That skilleth not, for both ways be usual.

*Rob.* How spell you might?

*John.* m, i, g, h, t.

*Rob.* Why put you in (gh) for m, i, r, c, spelleth mite.

*John.* True; but with (gh) is the truer writing, and it should have a little sound.

*Rob.* If your syllable begin with (b) what consonants may follow?

*John.* One (l) or (r.)

*Rob.* Where learn you that?

*John.* In the third Chapter of the first Book.

*Rob.* And which will follow (g)?

*John.* l, n, or r.

## The second Book of the

*Robert.* How probe you it?

*J.* Because g, l a, spels gla, g, q, a, gna, g g, r, a, spels gra.

*Robert.* When three consonants begin a syllable, how shall I know which they be?

*John.* We have them before twice set down; besides, put a bowel unto them, and see whether they then will spell any thing, as to str, put a, and it spellet str a, but btra will spell nothing: because he cannot begin a syllable.

*Robert.* Doth not str spell str a?

*John.* It spellet nothing without a bowel.

*Rob.* How many syllables are in this word rewarded?

*John.* Three.

*Robert.* How probe you that?

*John.* Because it hath three bowels, without any of the three exceptions.

*Robert.* How divide you them?

*John.* Re-war-ded.

*Robert.* Why put you w to a?

*John.* Because it is one consonant between two bowels.

*Robert.* And why divide you r and d?

*John.* Because they cannot begin a syllable.

*Robert.* What is the best way to spell a long word, as this admonition?

*John.* I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I find to be 5; then I take the first, a, d, ad; then take the next m o, mo; then put them together, admo; so spell and put to the third, admoni; and so until you come to the end.

*Rob.* What if a man should bid you write this word?

*John.* I must follow the same order, first write down ad, then write unto it mo, admo, then join unto that ni, admoni, and so the rest, admoni, admonition.

*Rob.* What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard syllables?

*John.* My master doth sometime practise us in harsh counterfeit syllables, through all the five bowels, as in thraugh, threugh, thringh, through, through. Wrasht, wrelht, wrist, wrosh, wrush. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmbble. Waight, weight, &c. Vaigh, veigh, &c. Janch, jench jinch, jonch, junch.

*Rob.*

Make your Scholar read over this Dialogue so often, untill he can do it as readily, and pronounce it, as naturally, as if he spake without book,

*Rob.* What if you cannot tell what bowels to spell your syllable with, how will you do to find it? as if you should write from, and know not whether you should write it with a *o* or *i*.

*John.* I would try it with all bowels thus, fram, irem, frim, from: now I have it.

*Rob.* But God-man Taylor our Clerk, when I went to school with him, taught me to sound these bowels otherwise than (methinks) you do.

*John.* How was that?

*Rob.* I remember he taught me these syllables thus: for bad, bed, bid, bod, bud, I learned to say, bad, bid, bide, bude, bude, sounding a bed to lie upon, as to bid or command, and bid, as bide long, as in abide: bud of a tree, as bude long, like rude: for these three bowels, a, i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many unskilful Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in those that want the Latin tongue.

*John.* You say true: for so did my Dame teach me to pronounce for fa, fe, fi, fo, fu, to say, fa, fee, fi, foo, low, as i. she had sent me to see her sow: when as (e) should be sounded like the (ea) and (u) as to (ue) one at the Lato.

*Rob.* But let me return to appose you: How were you taught to find the natural sound of consonants?

*John.* By the speech of a stutterer or stammerer, as to observe how he laboureth to sound the first letter of a word: as if the stammerer should pronounce Lord, before he can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all the other consonants.

*Rob.* How many ways can you express this sound (h)?

*John.* Onely three: hi, ci and lei, or xi, which is (ch).

*Rob.* How have you erred as well as I: for (ci) before a bowel doth commonly sound (h) and now I will give you over for this time: but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few questions, in some part of that which we have learned, and also after every lesson: and as you are in saying, I will mark where you miss, and therein will I deal with you.

*John.* Do your worst, I will provide likewise for you, and never give you over, untill I have gotten the victory: for I take

Let the unskilful teachers take heed of this fault, and let some good scholars hear their children pronounce these syllables.

\* For letters were first devised according to sound.

## The second Book of the

take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

*Robert.* I am of your mind: for I have heard our Master say, that this apposing doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memory, and hath many other commodities. But now let us look unto our Catechism, for our Master will examine us next in that.

*John.* Nay, by your leave, we shall first read over again all that we have learned, with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and Notes in the margins of our Books, which we omitted before, because they were too hard: for we shall go no further before we be perfect in this.

*The End of the second Book.*

## A short Catechism.

**VV** *What Religion do you profess?*  
Christian Religion.

Acts 17. 16.

*What is Christian Religion?*

Rom. 10. 9, 10.

Acts 4. 12.

It is the true profession, believing, and following of those things, which are commanded and taught us by God in the Holy Scriptures.

*What call you the holy Scriptures?*

2 Tim. 3. 16,

17.

Deut. 4. 35.

and 6. 4.

The Word of God contained in the Books of the Old and New Testament.

*Doth the Scripture, or Word of God contain in it all points of true Religion, and every thing necessary for the salvation of a Christian?*

Yea.

*Tell me then from the Scripture how many Gods there be?*

One.

*What is God?*

Ephes. 1. 8.

2 Tim. 1. 17.

John 4. 24.

1 John 5. 7.

Mat. 3. 16, 19.

Matth. 28. 19.

1 John 5. 7.

Psalms 19. 1, 2,

and 19. 3, 4, 5.

Rom. 1. 28.

and 19. 18.

An everlasting Spirit, immortal, invisible, most strong and onely wise.

*How many Persons are there?*

Three.

*Which be they?*

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

*How is God known?*

By his Works, Word, and Spirit.

*Who*



# English School-master.

33

*Who created the World?*

God.

Heb. 11. 3.

*Whereof did he create it?*

Gen. 1. 1.

Of nothing, and that by his Word.

1 Cor. 8. 6.

*Who made you?*

God the Father.

*How did he create you?*

In holiness and righteousness.

Ephes. 4. 24.

*Why were you thus created?*

Rom. 11. 26.

To glorifie God.

Gen. 1. 27.

*Are you able to do this of your self?*

No.

*Why so?*

Because I am a sinner.

*How came you to be a sinner, seeing you were so perfectly created?*

By the fall of Adam.

Rom. 3. 10.

*What was his sin?*

1 Joh. 1. 8.

Disobedience against God in eating of the forbidden fruit.

Rom. 5. 11.

*How came it to pass that you are become a sinner in Adam?*

Because he was the father of mankind.

*How do you prove that you are a sinner?*

By the testimony of mine own conscience, and by the Law of God.

Gal. 3. 19.

Psal. 19. 7.

*What is the Law of God?*

A perfect rule of righteousness, commanding good, and forbidding evil; the sum whereof is contained in the Commandments.

*How many be there?*

Ten.

*Rehearse them.*

1 Then God spake all these words, and said, I am the Lord thy God, which hath brought thee out of the Land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage; Thou shalt have no other Gods but me.

Exod. 20.

2 Thou shalt not make to thy self any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water under the earth: Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my Commandments.

F

3 Thou

## The Second Book of the

3 Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his Name in vain.

4 Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day. Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do: but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle and the stranger that is within thy gate. For in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the day, and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6 Thou shalt do no murder.

7 Thou shalt not commit adultery.

8 Thou shalt not steal.

9 Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour.

10 Thou shalt not covet thy Neighbours house: thou shalt not covet thy Neighbours wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his Ass, nor any thing that is his.

*Are these words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. a Commandment or Preface?*

A Preface to the whole Law.

*How be the Commandments divided?*

Into two Tables, or parts.

*How many be there of the first Table?*

Four.

*How many of the second?*

Six.

*What do the Commandments of the first Table teach you?*

My duty towards God.

*What do the Commandments of the second Table Teach you?*

My duty towards my Neighbour.

*Are you to use these Commandments as prayers?*

No, because they be not Petitions, but Commandments.

*Are you able to keep them without breaking any one of them in thought, word, or deed?*

No.

*Why?*

Exod. 31. 18.

Matth. 22. 37.

Matth. 22. 39.

*Why?*

Because I am ready and disposed by nature to offend both God and my Neighbour.

Ephes. 2. 3.

Rom. 3. 10.

*To what end serveth the Law?*

To shew us our misery, and to lead us to Christ, and to be a Rule ever after of the well ordering of our lives.

Galat. 3. 24.

Prov. 2. 18.

Psal. 119. 105.

*What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?*

Eternal destruction both of body and soul.

Romans 6. 23.

*Is there no way to escape it, and to be saved?*

Yes.

*How?*

By Jesus Christ.

Acts 4. 12.

*What is Christ?*

The Son of God, perfect God, and perfect man.

Matth. 3. 17.

Romans 9. 5.

*Could there no other meaner person be found in Heaven or Earth to save you, but the Son of God must do it?*

Isaiah 9. 6.

Heb. 1. 6.

No verily.

*Must he needs be God and man?*

Yes.

*Why?*

First, because he must die for us, and God cannot die, therefore he must be man.

Heb. 2. 14.

& 9. 22.

Secondly, he must overcome death, which being only man, he could not; therefore he must be also God.

1 Peter 1. 19.

*How did he save us?*

As he was man perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the Justice of God for me. And as he was God, he overcame death, and raised up his body the third day.

Heb. 4. 15.

1 Peter 3. 18.

*Are all men partakers of this benefit of redemption purchased by Christ?*

No; there are a number that shall have their part in Hell with the Devil and his Angels.

Matth. 7. 23.

& 25. 46.

*Who are they that shall have their part in the death of Christ?*

Only such as truly believe.

Galat. 3. 26.

John 1. 12.

*What is Faith?*

Faith is a full assurance of my salvation in Christ alone.

March. 16. 17.

*Has every man this Faith in himself?*

No, for it is the gift of God, and not of nature.

Rom. 10. 17. *How is faith gotten?*  
By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached;  
and the inward working of the Spirit.

*How is it strengthened and increased in you?*

By the same preaching of the Word, and the use of the  
Sacraments and Prayer.

*How shall any man know whether he hath the true and saving  
faith, or no?*

By the fruits and marks thereof.

*What be the fruits of faith?*

1 Pet. 3. 15, 21. A hatred of all sin, a continual care to please God in the  
Acts 2. 37. duties commanded, and unfeigned love to Gods Word and  
Heb. 11. 7. to his people.

1 Sal. 119. 103.

3 John 3. 14.

*Rehearse the sum of your faith?*

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven  
and Earth: and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which  
was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Ma-  
ry, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and  
buried, he descended into Hell, the third day he rose again  
from the dead; he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth at the  
right hand of God the Father Almighty: from thence he  
shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the  
Holy Ghost, the holy Catholick Church, the Communion  
of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the  
body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

*How many parts be there of this Creed?*

Two

*Which be they?*

The first is of God, the second is of the Church.

*Let us now come to the means of strengthening faith, as of  
the Sacraments and Prayer: and first, what is a Sacrament?*

Romans 4. 11. A Sacrament is a seal and a pledge of those benefits of my  
salvation, which I receive by Christ.

*How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?*

Two.

*Which be they?*

Matth. 26. 26. Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord;

1 Cor. 11. 23. *Who ordained them?*

The Lord Jesus.

*To what end?*

To strengthen our faith, and to further our repentance.

Hom.

*How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament?*

Two,

*What be they?*

The sign, and the thing signified.

*In Baptism, which is the sign signifying?*

Water.

*What is the thing signified?*

The washing away of my sins by the blood of Christ.

*How is your faith strengthened by Baptism?*

By Baptism I am received into the family and Congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, & the punishment due for the same.

*What do you profess in Baptism?*

To die unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

*In the Supper of the Lord, which be the signs that may be seen?*

Bread and Wine.

*What do they signify?*

The Body and Blood of Christ.

*How is your faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord?*

By the Supper of the Lord my faith is strengthened, that as I receive the Bread and Wine into my Body to become mine; so doth my soul receive withal Jesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death to be wholly mine.

*Is the Bread and Wine turned into the natural Body and Blood of Christs flesh, blood and bone?*

No; the Bread and Wine of their own nature are not changed; but in use they differ from other common bread and wine; because they be appointed of God to be signs of the Body and Blood of Christ.

*Why then doth Christ say, This is my body?*

It is a figurative speech used in the Scripture, as Circumcision is called the Covenant, the Lamb is called the Pascheover, and yet it is not the Covenant, nor the Pascheover, but a sign of it.

*How do you eat Christs Body, and drink his Blood?*

Spiritually and by faith.

*Are all persons without exception to be admitted to the supper of the Lord?*

No.

Gen. 17. 11.

Rom. 4. 11.

John 3. 5.

Mark 16. 16.

Romans 6. 3.

Math. 26.

26. 27.

1 Cor. 11. 23.

29. 29.

Gen. 17.

10. 11.

Exod. 12. 13.

John 6. 63.

## The second Book of the

- Who are not to be admitted?*  
 Titus 3. 10. Children, fools, mad-men, ignorant persons, known Hereticks, open and notorious sinners not repenting.  
*What must he do that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?*  
 1 Cor. 11. 28. He must prove and examine himself.  
*Wherein must he examine himself?*  
 1 What knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion; and especially in this matter of the Sacrament.  
 2 Whether he hath true faith in Jesus Christ, or no.  
 Heb. 12. 14. 3 Whether he be penitent, and sorry for his sins past, purposing to leave them, and to live godly, endeavouring himself to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.  
*Then it seemeth there be some, who altho they come, yet they lose the benefit of this communion in themselves.*  
 Yea,  
*Who be they?*  
 1 Cor. 11. 30. Such as come not in faith, and are not grieved for their  
 3 Chren. 30. sins past, as hypocrites, evil men, Church-Papists, private  
 18, 19. enemies to Gods word, and so many of the Godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.  
*What is the other help you have to increase faith?*  
 Prayer.  
*What is Prayer?*  
 Rom. 8. 26. Prayer is a spiritual action of faith, wherein we require  
 1 John 5. 14. of God in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his glory, and our comfort.  
*To whom must we pray?*  
 Psalms 50. To God only.  
 14, 15. *In whose name?*  
 John 16. 23. In the name of Jesus Christ.  
*Then may you not pray to Saints or Angels, or to God in the name of Saints or Angels?*  
 No.  
*Why?*  
 Because there is neither Commandment, Promise, or Example in the Scripture for it.  
*How must you pray?*  
 March, 6. 9. As Christ hath taught me, saying,



Our Father which art in Heaven, Hallowed be thy name.  
Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done on Earth as it is in  
Heaven. Give us this day, our daily bread. And forgive us  
our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us.  
And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil;  
For thine is the Kingdom, the power, and the glory, for  
ever, Amen.

*How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?*

Six; Three concerning the Glory of God, and three our  
own necessities.

*What are these words, Our Father which art in heaven?*

A Preface or introduction to Prayer.

*What are these words, For thine is the Kingdom, the power,  
and the glory for ever.*

The conclusion of the Prayer.

*What do you owe to God for all his benefits?*

Thanksgiving.

*Is it enough that you thank him with your lips?*

No, but I must be obedient to his Laws and Command-  
ments, which grace the Lord grant me.

Psal. 116, 12.  
13.

*Sundry necessary Observations of a Christian.*

1 **T**HAT we keep a narrow watch over our heart, words  
and deeds continually. Prov. 2. 23, 26.  
1 Pet. 1. 15.

2 That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath  
been idly, carelessly, and unprofitably spent. Eph. 5. 16.

3 That once in the day (at the least) private prayer and  
meditation be used. Gen. 24. 63.

4 That care be had to do and receive good in company.

5 That our family be with diligence and regard instructed,  
watched over, and governed. Gen. 18. 19.  
Deut. 6. 7.

6 That no more time or care be bestowed in matters of  
the world then must needs. Col. 3. 1.

7 That we stir up our selves to liberality to Gods Saints. Heb. 13. 16.

8 That we give not the least bridle to wandring lusts and  
affections. Col. 3. 5.

9 That we prepare our selves to bear the cross by what  
means it shall please God to exercise us. Mat. 16. 24.  
Lament. 1. 10.

10 That we bestow some time, not only in mourning for  
our

Dan. 9. 3. 4

## The second Book of the

our own sin, but also for the sins of the time and age wherein we live.

**Tit. 2. 13.**

11 That we look daily for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ for our deliverance out of this life.

**James 5. 14.**

12 That we use (as we shall have opportunity) at least as we shall have necessity, to acquaint our selves with some godly and faithful person, with whom we may confer of our Christian estate, and open our doubts, to the quickning up of Gods grace in us.

**Ecclef. 7. 4.**

**Phil. 1. 23.**

13 That we observe the departure of men out of this life, their mortality and vanity, and alteration of things below, the more to contemn the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come: And that we meditate and mule often of our own death, and going out of this life, how we must lie in the grave, and all our glory put off, which will serve to beat down the pride of life in us.

**Deut. 17. 19.**

**Psal. 1. 2.**

**Nehem. 9. 38.**

**2 Chron. 34. 21.**

**1 Pet. 1. 14.**

14 That we read something daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our knowledge.

15 That we enter into Covenant with the Lord, to strive against all sin, and especially against the special sins and corruptions of our hearts and lives, wherein we have most dishonoured the Lord, and have raised up most guiltiness to our own conscience; and that we carefully see our Covenant be kept and continued.

**2 Pet. 2. 20.**

**21, 22.**

16 That we mark how sin dieth, and is weakened in us, and that we return not to our old sins again, but wisely avoid all occasions of sin.

**Rev. 2. 4.**

**Jam. 1. 19, 22.**

**Ecclef. 5. 1.**

17 That we fall not from our first love, but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods word, and all the holy exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising of the same in our lives and conversations; that we prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and confer of that we hear, either by our selves or with others, and so make our daily profit in Religion.

**Eph. 5. 20.**

18 That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

**2 Tim. 4. 7, 8.**

19 That we exercise our faith by taking comfort and delight in the great benefit of our Redemption by Christ, and the fruition of Gods presence in his glorious blessed Kingdom;  
Lastly,

20. Lastly, that we make not these holy practices of repentance common in time, nor use them for course.

*A Prayer framed according to this Catechism.*

**A** Almighty God, and most merciful Father in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed state in the clear Glass of thy Heavenly Word: so we beseech thee open our eyes to see it, and pierce our hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are most vain and vile creatures, justly tainted with the rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in sin, bond-slaves to Satan necessarily, and yet willingly serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable sins against thy Majesty, whereby we deserve most justly to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed be thy name (O Lord our God) who, when there was no power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of the woful estate, hast made us see and feel in what a case we were, and provided a most sovereign remedy for us, even thy dear and only begotten Son, whom thou hast freely offered to us, not only kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively faith to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the salvation of our souls. And now, Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith to joyn us to thy Son Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine own Image; Work in our hearts daily increase of true faith and repentance, and in our lives a holy and comfortable change. O God, enable us in some good measure to walk worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee who hast created and chosen us: and thy Son, who hath redeemed us from death, and made us heirs of glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keep us with faith, fear, and zeal, in true holiness and righteousness all the daies of our life. Finally, seeing of thy infinite goodness and mercy thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy means, for the daily increase of thy grace in us, and for the confirming and quickning of us in Christian conversation; we humbly beseech thee to grant all those good means unto us, and to continue

## The Practice to the

them among us, giving us grace to use them purely, constantly, and zealously, to the glory of thy Name, and profit of our brethren, and salvation of our souls, through Jesus Christ; To whom with thee, O Father, and the holy Ghost, be given all honour and glory for ever. Amen.

*A thanksgiving before meat.*

O My heavenly Father, I thank thee through Jesus Christ, for making these creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them; now I humbly pray thee, to give me grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily health may be still continued to thy glory, the good of others, and mine own comfort in Jesus Christ, Amen.

*A Thanksgiving after meat.*

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreshed with meat and drink, and my mind also fitted to do those things that thou requirest of me; let it now be my meat to do thy will, and those works which belong to my duty, with all cheerfulness and good conscience; that for these and all other thy mercies, my thankfulness in heart, word and deed, may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my life, through Jesus Christ; to whom with thee and the holy Ghost, be all honour, glory and thanksgiving, now and ever, Amen.

*A Prayer for the morning.*

O Lord our heavenly Father, we thy poor and wretched creatures, give thee most humble and hearty thanks for our quiet and safe sleep, and for raising us up from the same. We beseech thee, for Christs sake, to prosper us this day in our labour and travel, that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocation; principally, to thy glory; next to the profit of thy Church and Common-wealth; and last of all, to the benefit and content of our Masters. Grant dear Father, that we may cheerfully and conscionably do our business and labours, not as men-pleasers, but as serving thee our God, knowing thee to be the chief Master of us, and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy fatherly eyes, who hast promised reward to them that faithfully and truly walk in their vocations, and threatened everlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly

kedly do their works and labours; we beseech thee, O heavenly Father, to give us the strength of thy Spirit, that godly and gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the tediousness of this irksome labour which thou for our sin hast poured upon all mankind, may seem to us delectable and sweet. Fulfil now, O Lord, these our requests, for thy Son our Saviours sake, in whose Name we pray, as he himself hath taught us, *Our Father, &c.*

*A Prayer for the Evening.*

**M**ost merciful God and tender Father, which beside thine inestimable mercies declared and given unto us in the making of the world for our sakes, in the redeeming of us by the death of thy dear Son Jesus Christ, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy blessed Work, in keeping us hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of us, and all things hitherto, for our singular wealth and commodity; hast also most fatherly cared for us, kept us this day from all dangers both of soul and body, giving us health, food, apparel, and all other things necessary for the comfort and succour of this poor and miserable life, which many others do want: For these, and all other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine own goodness only, and fatherly providence, hast hitherto poured upon, and dost presently pour upon us, and many others, we most humbly thank thee, and praise thy holy Name: beseeching thee, that as all things are now hidden, by means of the darkness thou hast sent over the earth; so thou wouldest vouchsafe to hide and bury all our sins, which this day, or at any time heretofore we have committed against thy holy Commandments: and now as we purpose to lay our bodies to rest, so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the same this night and for evermore: and whensoever our last sleep of death shall come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father, so that our bodies may rest both temporally and eternally, to thy glory and our joy, through Jesus Christ our Lord, So be it.

*The 119. Psalm.*

**B**lessed are those that are undefiled in their way: and walk in the Law of the Lord.

2 Blessed are they that keep his testimonies; and seek him with their whole heart.

## The Practice to the

- 3 For they which do no wickedness, walk in his wayes.  
 4 Thou hast charged, that we should diligently keep thy Commandments.  
 5 O that my ways were made so direct, that I might keep thy statutes.  
 6 So shall I not be confounded, while I have respect unto all thy Commandments.  
 7 I will thank thee with an unfeigned heart, when I shall have learned the judgements of thy righteousness.  
 8 I will keep thy Ceremonies : O forsake me not utterly.

*The Second Part.*

- W** Herewith shall a young man cleanse his way? even by ruling himself after thy word.  
 2 With my whole heart have I sought thee ; O let me not go out of thy Commandments.  
 3 Thy words have I hid within my heart, that I should not sin against thee.  
 4 Blessed art thou, O Lord : O teach me thy statutes.  
 5 With my lips have I been telling of all the judgements of thy mouth.  
 6 I have had as great delight in the way of thy testimonies, as in all manner of riches.  
 7 I will talk of thy Commandments, & have respect unto thy ways.  
 8 My delight shall be in thy statutes, & I will not forget thy word.

*Proverbs, Chapter 4.*

- H** Ear, O ye children, the instruction of a Father, and give ear to learn understanding.  
 2 For I give you a good doctrine, therefore forsake ye not my Law.  
 3 For I was my fathers son, tender and dear in the eyes of my mother.  
 4 He also taught me, and said unto me, Let thine heart hold fast my words, keep my Commandments, and thou shalt live.  
 5 Get wisdom, get understanding ; forget it not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.  
 6 Forsake her not, and she shall keep thee, love her, and she shall preserve thee.



7 Wisdom is the beginning ; get wisdom therefore, and above all possessions get understanding.

8 Exalt her, and she will exalt thee ; she shall bring thee to honor if thou embrace her.

9 She shall give a comely ornament unto thy head : yea, she shall give thee a Crown of glory.

10 Hear my son, and receive my words, and the years of thy life shall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wisdom, and led thee in the paths of righteousness.

12 When thou goest, thy gate shall not be straight, and when thou runnest, thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of instruction, and leave her not ; keep her, for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walk not in the way of evil men.

15 Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and pass by.

16 For they cannot sleep, except they have done evil : and their sleep departeth, except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eat the bread of wickedness, and drink the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkness, they know not wherein they shall fall.

20 My Son, hearken unto my words, encline thine ear unto my sayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keep them in the midst of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto those that find them, and health unto all their flesh.

23 Keep thy heart with all diligence ; for thereout cometh life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips far from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the light, and let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all thy wayes be ordered aright.

27 Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evil.

*The 1. Psalm.*

**T**He man is blest, that hath not bent  
to wicked read his ear,  
Nor led his life as sinners do,  
nor fate in scorners chair.  
2 But in Law of God the Lord  
doth set his whole delight :  
And in that Law doth exercise  
himself both day and night.

3 He shall be like the tree that groweth  
fast by the rivers side ;  
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit  
in her due time and tide.  
4 Whose leaf shall never fade nor fall,  
but flourish still and stand ;  
Even so all things shall prosper well,  
which this man takes in hand.

5 So shall not the ungodly men,  
they shall be nothing so ;  
But as the dust which from the earth  
the wind drives to and fro.  
6 Therefore shall not the wicked men  
in judgement stand upright,  
Nor yet the sinners with the just  
shall come in place or sight.

7 For why ? the way of godly men  
unto the Lord is known ;  
And eke the way of wicked men  
shall quite be overthrowen.

*The 4. Psalm.*

**O** God that art my righteousness,  
Lord hear me when I call ;  
Thou hast set me at liberty,  
when I was bound and thrall.  
2 Have mercy, Lord, therefore on me,  
and grant me my request ;  
For unto thee incessantly  
to cry I will nor rest.

3 O mortal men, how long will ye  
my glory thus despise ?  
Why wander ye in vanity,  
and follow after lies ?

4 Know ye that good and godly men  
the Lord doth take and chuse ;  
And when to him I make my plaint,  
he doth me not refuse.

5 Sin nor, but stand in awe therefore,  
examine well your heart ;  
And in your chamber quietly  
see you your selves convert.

6 Offer to God the sacrifice  
of righteousness I say ;  
And look that in the living Lord  
you put your trust alway.

7 The greater sort crave worldly goods,  
and riches do embrace ;  
But Lord, grant us thy countenance,  
thy favour and thy grace.

8 For thou thereby shall make my heart  
more joyfull and more glad,  
Then they who of their corn and wine  
full great increase have had.

9 In peace therefore lie down will I,  
taking my rest and sleep ;  
For thou only wilt me, O Lord,  
alone in safety keep.

*The 30. Psalm.*

**T**He mighty God,  
th' Eternal hath thus spoke,  
And all the world  
he will call and provoke :  
Even from the East,  
and so forth to the West.

2 From toward Sion,  
which place him liketh best,  
God will appear  
in beauty most excellent :  
3 Our God will come  
before that long time be spent.

Devouring fire  
shall fall go before his face,  
A great tempest  
shall round about him trace ;

- 4 Then shall he call  
the earth and heavens bright;  
To judge his folk  
with equity and right :
- 5 Saying, Go to,  
and now my Saints assemble,  
My pact they keep,  
their gifts do not dissemble.
- 6 The heavens shall  
declare his righteousness ;  
For God is judge  
of all things more or less.
- 7- Hear my people,  
for I will now reveal ;  
Lift Israel,  
I will thee nought conceal.  
Thy God, thy God  
I am, and will not blame thee,
- 8 For giving nor  
all manner offerings to me.
- 9 I have no need  
to take of thee at all  
Goats of thy fold,  
or calf out of thy stall :
- 10 For all the Beasts  
are mine within the wood ,  
On thousand hills  
cattel are mine own goods.
- 11 I know for mine  
all birds that are on mountains :  
All beasts are mine  
which haunte the fields and fountains.

*The 51. Psalm. the first Part.*

- O** Lord consider my distress,  
and now with speed some pity take:  
My sins deface, my faults redress,  
good Lord, for thy great mercy sake.
- 2 Wash me, O Lord, and make me clean  
from this unjust and sinful act,  
And purifie yet once again  
my hainous crime and bloody fact.
- 3 Remorse and sorrow do constrain  
me to acknowledge mine excess:

My sins alas do still remain  
before my face without release.  
4 For thee alone I have offended ;  
committing evil in thy sight :  
And if I were therefore condemned,  
yet were thy judgements just & right.

5 It is too manifest alas,  
that first I was conceiv'd in sin :  
Yea of my mother so born was,  
and yet vile wretch remain therein.

6 Also behold, Lord, thou dost love  
the inward truth of a pure heart ;  
Therefore thy wisdom from above  
thou hast reveal'd me to convert.

7 If thou with hyssop purge this blot,  
I shall be cleaner then the glass ;  
And if thou wash away my spot,  
the Snow in whiteness shall I pass.

8 Therefore, O Lord, such joy me send,  
thatt inwardly I may find grace :  
And that my strength may now amend,  
which thou hast swag'd for my trespass.

9 Turn back thy face, and frowning ire,  
for I have felt enough thy hand :  
And purge my sins I thee desire,  
which do in number pass the sand.

10 Make clean my heart within my breast,  
and frame it to thy holy will ;  
Thy constant Spirit in me let rest,  
which may these raging enemies kill.

*The 67. Psalm.*

- H**Ave mercy on us Lord,  
and grant to us thy grace :  
To shew to us do thou accord  
the brightness of thy face.
- 2 That all the Earth may know  
the way to godly wealth ;  
And all the Nations on a row  
may see thy saving health.
- 3 Let all the world, O God,  
give praise unto thy Name :  
O let the people all abroad  
extoll and laud the same:

4 Through

4 Throughout the world so wide,  
let all rejoyce with mirth :  
For thou with truth and right dost guide  
the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,  
give praise unto thy Name :

O let the people all abroad,  
extol and laud the same.

6 Then shall the earth increase,  
great store of fruit shall fall ;  
And then our God, the God of peace,  
shall bleſs us eke withal.

7 God shall us bleſs I ſay,  
and then both far and neer  
The folk throughout the earth alway,  
of him shall stand in fear.

*The 104. Psalm.*

**M**Y ſoul praise the Lord,  
ſpeak good of his Name ;

O Lord our great God,  
how doſt thou appear :

So paſſing in glory,  
that great is thy fame ;

Honour and Maieſty  
in thee ſhine moſt clear.

2 With light as a robe  
thou haſt thee beclad,

Whereby all the earth  
thy greatneſs may ſee :

The heavens in ſuch ſort  
thou alſo haſt ſpread,

That it to a curtain  
compared may be.

3 His chamber beams lye  
in the clouds full ſure,

Which as his chariots  
are made him to bear :

And there with much ſwiftneſs  
his courſe doth endure,

Upon the wings riding  
of wind in the aire.

4 He made his ſpirits  
as Heraldſ to go ;

And lightning to ſerve  
we ſee alſo preſt ;  
His will to accompliſh  
they run to and fro,  
To ſave or conſume things,  
as liketh him beſt.

5 He groundeth the earth  
ſo firmly and faſt,  
That it once to move  
none ſhall have ſuch power.

6 The deep and fair covering  
for it made thou haſt,  
Which by his own nature  
the hills would devour.

7 But at thy rebukes  
the waters do flie,  
And ſo give due place,  
thy words to obey ;  
At thy voice of thunder  
ſo fearful they be,  
That in their great raging  
they haſte ſoon away.

8 The mountains full high,  
they then up aſcend ;  
If thou do but ſpeak,  
thy word they fulfil :  
So likewiſe the vallies  
full quickly deſcend ;  
Where thou them appointeſt,  
remain they do ſtill.

9 Their bounds thou haſt ſet,  
how far they ſhall run,  
So as in their rage  
not that paſſ they can :  
For God hath appointed  
they ſhall not return  
The earth to deſtroy more,  
which was made for man.

*The 112. Psalm.*

**T**He man is bleſt that God doth fear :  
And that his Law doth love indeed :

- 2 His seed on earth God will uprear,  
And bleſs ſuch as from him appear.  
3 His houſe with good he will fulfill,  
His righteousneſs endure ſhall ſtill.

4 Unto the righteous doth ariſe,  
In trouble joy, in darkneſs light :  
Compaſſion is in his eyes,  
And mercy alwayes in his ſight.  
5 Yea pity moveth ſuch to lend,  
He doth by juſtice things expend.

- 6 And ſurely ſuch ſhall never fail;  
For in remembrance had is he.  
7 No tidings ill can make him quail,  
Who in the Lord ſure hope doth ſee.  
8 His faith is firm, his fear is paſt,  
For he ſhall ſee his foes down caſt.

- 9 He did well for the poor provide,  
His righteousneſs ſhall ſtill remain ;  
And his eſtate with praiſe abide,  
Though that the wicked man diſdain ;  
10 Yea, gnath his teeth thereat ſhall he,  
And ſo conſume his ſtate to ſee.

*The 113. Pſalm.*

**Y**E children which do ſerve the Lord ;  
Praiſe ye his name with one accord ;

- 2 Year, bleſſed be alway his name,  
3 Who from the riſing of the Sun,  
Till it return where it began,  
Is to be praiſed with great fame,  
4 The Lord all people doth ſurmount ;  
As for his glory we may count,  
Above the Heavens high to be ;  
5 With God the Lord who may compare,  
Whoſe dwellings in the Heavens are ?  
Of ſuch great power and force is he.

- 6 He doth abaſe himſelf, we know,  
Things to behold both here below,  
And alſo in heaven above.  
7 The needy out of duſt to draw,  
And eke the poor which help none ſaw,  
His only mercy did him move :  
8 And ſo him ſet in high degree,  
With Princes of great dignity,  
That rule his people with great fame.

- 9 The barren he doth make to bear,  
And with great joy her fruit to rear,  
Therefore praiſe ye his holy Name.

*The 120. Pſalm.*

**I**N trouble and in thrall,  
Unto the Lord I call,  
And he doth me comfort,  
2 Deliver me I ſay,  
From lying lips alway,  
And tongues of falſe report.

- 3 What vantage or what thing,  
Get'ſt thou thus for to ſting,  
Thou falſe and flattering lyer ?  
4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I ween,  
No leſs then arrows keen,  
Or hot conſuming fire.

- Alas, too long I ſlack,  
Within theſe tents ſo black,  
Which Kedars are by name,  
By whom the flock elect,  
And all of Iſaacs ſect,  
Are put to open ſhame.  
6 With them that peace did hate,  
I came a peace to make,  
And ſet a quiet life ;  
But when my tale was told,  
Causeleſs I was control'd,  
By them that would have ſtriſe.

*The 126. Pſalm.*

**W**Hen as the Lord  
again his Sion had forth brought  
From bondage great,  
And alſo ſervitude extrem,  
His work was ſuch  
as did ſurmount mans heart & thought :  
So that we were  
much like to them that uſe to dreame.  
2 Our mouths were  
with laughter filled then,  
And eke our tongues  
did ſhew us joyful men.

The heathen ſo'k  
were forced then for to confeſs

H

How

How that the Lord  
for them also great things had done.

3 But much more we,  
and therefore can confess no less;

Wherefore to joy,  
we have good cause as we begun.

4 O Lord, go forth,  
thou canst our bondage end;

As to deserts  
the flowing rivers send.

5 Full true it is,  
that they which sow in tears, indeed,  
A time will come,  
when they shall reap in mirth and joy.

6 They went and wept,  
in bearing of their precious seed;

For that their Foes  
full oftentimes did them annoy;

But their return  
with joy they sure shall see,

Their sheaves home bring,  
and not impaired be.

*The 148. Psalm.*

**G**ive laud unto the Lord,  
From heaven that is so high,

Praise him in deed and word,  
Above the starry skie.

2 And also ye,  
His Angels all,  
Armies Royal,  
Praise him with glee.

3 Praise him both moon and sun,  
Which are both clear and bright;  
The same of you be done,  
Ye glistering stars of light:

4 And eke no less;  
Ye heavens fair,  
And clouds of the air,  
His laud express.

5 For at his word they were  
All formed as you see,  
At his voice did appear  
All things in their degree,

6 Which he set fast;  
To them he made  
A law and trade  
For aye to last.



*The School-maſter to his Scholar.*

**M**Y child and Scholar, take good heed  
unto the words that here are set;  
And see thou do accordingly,  
or else be sure thou shalt be beat.

First, I command thee God to serve,  
then to thy Parents duty yeeld,  
Unto all men be courteous,  
and mannerly in Town and Field.

Your Clothes unbutton'd do not use,  
Let not your hose ungartered be,  
Have Handkerchief in readines,  
Wash hands and face, or see not me.

Lose not your Books, Ink-horn or Pens,  
nor Girdle, Garters, Hat or Band,  
Let Shooes be ty'd, pin Shirt-band close,  
keep well your hands at any hand.

If broken-hos'd or shoe'd you go,  
or slovenly in your array,  
Without a Girdle, or untruss'd,  
then you and I must have a fray.

If that you cry or talk aloud,  
or books do rend, or strike with knife,  
Or laugh or play unlawfully,  
then you and I must be at strife.

If that thou curse, miscall or swear,  
if that thou pick, filch, steal or lie;  
If you forget a Scholars part,  
then must you sure your points untie.

If that to school you do not go,  
when time doth call you to the same;  
Or if you loiter in the streets,  
when we do meet, then look for blame.

Wherefore (my child) behave thy self  
so decently at all times,  
That thou maist purchase Parents love,  
and eke obtain thy Masters praise.





*The first part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.*

ALL numbers are made by the divers placing of these nine figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. and this circle (0) called a Cypher. Now look how many of them stand together, in so many several places they must needs stand. But mark that thou call that which is next to thy right hand, the first place, and so go (as it were) backward, calling the next unto him towards the left hand, the second place; the next the third place, and so forth, as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is: every following place being greater by ten times then that next before: as (5) in the first place is but five, but in the second place ten times five, that is, five times ten, which is fifty; in the third place five hundred, in the fourth place five thousand, and in the fifth place fifty thousand: and so thou maist proceed; as for example, the number thus placed, 1662. being this present year from the birth of Christ, is one thousand six hundred sixty two; and this number 5681. being this present year from the Creation (though otherwise commonly taken) is five thousand six hundred eighty one. But my Book growing greater then I purposed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter sooner then peradventure (thou mayest think) I promised.

*Direction for the Ignorant.*

FOR the better understanding this brief *Chronology* following, I thought good to advertise thee thus much: Thou must first be perfect in the numbers above, so far as concerneth the fourth place; then mark how I have divided the years of the world in parts, called *five periods*, which I for plainness sake stick not to call Chapters; therefore I begin my account five times, best answering (as I think) thy demands, when such a one lived, or such a thing done. For thou commonly movest thy question one of these five ways; either how long was it

after the Creation ? or how long after the Flood ? how long after the departure out of *Egypt* and the Law given ? how long before Christ ? or how long after Christ ? as thou thinkest is nearest one of these times. If then thou findest the name as thou seekest, and the year set by it : look upward from thence to the beginning of that Chapter, and thou shalt see how long that thing thou seekest was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter. Further, I have set it down (as thou seest) in a diverse Letter, according to the diversity of the matter. If thou seekest for any thing proper to the Bible or Ecclesiastical History, seek in the *Roman* or *Italica* Letter, which thou usest to call the Latine Letter, and pass over those in the *English* Letter, for they concern not thy purpose. Again, if thou be a Grammer Scholar, or other, that wouldst find something only concerning any profane Author, seek only in the *English* Letter, passing over the other. And because I desire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Israel*, *Egypt*, *Assyria*, and the Prophets which wrote not, whose times thou mayst easily find, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of *Judah*. And note, that (y) alone standing by any number, signifieth (year.) Finally, my first purpose in making it, was for thy sake that learnest reading ; Therefore read them so often till thou canst run them over as fast as any other English.

## CHAP. I.

*After the Creation.*

*God having made the World, and created ADAM and EVE ;  
their posterity was born in the years after, as followeth.*

*Year*

130 Seth;  
253 Enosh.  
325 Kenan.  
395 Mahalaleel.  
566 Jared.  
622 Enoch;  
686 Methuselah,

*Year*

874 Lamech.  
1066 Noah.  
1556 Shem.  
1558 Japhet.  
1656 The universal Flood, after which followeth the Generation of *Shem*.

## CHAP. II.

*After the Flood.*

Year

2 Arphaxad.

37 Selah.

67 Eber.

101 Peleg.

(101 The tower of *Babel* built.

101 Reu.

163 Serug.

192 Nahor.

222 Terah.

262 Haran.

352 Abraham.

436 Ishmael.

452 Sodome destroyed.

452 Isaac.

512 Jacob.

587 Reuben.

588 Simeon.

589 Levi.

599 Judah.

600 Dan.

601 Nephtali.

601 Asher.

602 Issachar.

602 Gad.

602 Zebulun.

604 Joseph.

619 Benjamin.

These twelve were the sons of *Jacob*, called the twelve Patriarchs; of whom came the twelve tribes of Israel.

*Phaerba.*

699 Pharez.

641 Hezron.

643 *Jacob* went into Egypt,

Year

where they were 215 years,

*Hercules* Lxb.

Aram.

*Prometheus.*

Atlas.

Aminadab.

778 Aaron.

783 Moses.

Job.

Naasson.

Salmon.

858 *Moses* delivered the children of *Israel* out of *Egypt*; then was the Law given.

## CHAP. III.

*After the Law given.**Phaeton* burnt.

40 *Joshua* brought the people out of the wilderness into the Land of *Canaan*, and reigned 18. years.

41 *Jubilees* began.

58 *Othniel* judged *Israel* 40. y. whereof *Cushan* the Aramite oppressed them 18 years.

*Adadamanthus.*80 *Boaz* of *Rahab*.

90 *Ehud* and *Shamgar* judged 80. y. whereof *Eglon* the *Moabite* oppressed 18 years.

*Tros* ruled in *Dardania*, and called it *Troy*.

*Pegasus.**Dipheus.*

178 *Deborah* and *Barak* judged 40 years, whereof *Jabin* and *Sisera* oppressed 20 years.

H 3

198 *Obid*

## Year

- 198 *Obed* born of *Ruth*.  
 218 *Gideon* judged 40 years,  
 whereof the *Midianites* op-  
 pressed 7 years.  
*Thebes*.  
 258 *Abimelech* 3 y.  
 261 *Tola* 23 y.  
 284 *Jair* judged 22 y. whereof the  
*Ammonites* and *Philistims* op-  
 pressed 12 y.  
*Amazons* Battel against  
*Thebes*.  
 311 *Ihsan* judged 7 y.  
 318 *Elon* 10. y.  
*Troy* destroyed.  
 329 *Abdon* the *Pirathonite* 8 y.  
 336 *Samson* 20 y. In the time of  
 these 6 Judges the *Philistims*  
 oppressed.  
 350 *Jesse* Father of *David* by  
*Obed*.  
 356 *Eli* the Priest 40 y.  
 397 *Samuel* and *Saul*, 40 y.  
 432 *Wutius* came into Eng-  
 land, if the story be true.  
 447 *David* reigned 40 years.  
*Nathan*, *Asaph*, *Heman* and  
*Jeduthun*, Prophets.  
 477 *Solomon* reigned 40 y. and  
 481, in his fourth year built  
 the Temple before the birth of  
 Christ, about 916. y.

## CHAP. IV.

## Before Christ.

- 936 Temple built.  
 900 *Pessod*.

## Year

- 899 *Rehoboam* reigned over *Ju-  
dah* 17 y.  
 882 *Abijam* 3 y.  
 878 *Asa* 41 y.  
 838 *Jehosaphat* 25 y.  
 813 *Jehoram* 8 y.  
 805 *Abaziah* 1 y.  
 804 *Athaliah* 6 y.  
 798 *Joash* 40 y.  
 758 *Amasiah* 29 y.  
*Jonah* prophesied.  
 743 Rome built by *Romulus*  
 upon four hills, which are  
*Palatinus*, *Capitolinus*, *Es-  
quilius*,  *Aventinus*, and  
 after enlarged by *Serbius*  
*Tullus*, within the walls,  
 with other three hills, *Co-  
lius*,  *Viminalis*, and  *Qui-  
rinalis*.  
 729 Kingdom of *Judah* void 12  
 years.  
 725 *Sardanapalus*.  
 718 *Abaziah* 25 y.  
 Kingdom of *Israel* void 22  
 years.  
 700 *Roma* *Pompilius* the se-  
 cond Roman King.  
 615 *Lycurgus* the *Lacedemo-  
nian*.  
 *Joel*, *Hosea*, *Amos*, and *Isaiah*  
 prophesied.  
*Tullus* *Hostilius* the third Ro-  
 man King.  
 677 *Jonathan* over *Judah* 15 y.  
*Micaiah* also prophesied.  
 662 *Abaz* 15 y.  
*Hezekiah* 29 y.

Year

628 *Salmanasar* carried ten Tribes of Israel captive to *Babel*, from whence they never returned. And here the race of the Kings of Israel ceased.

*Merodach Baladan* began to bring the Empire from *Assur* to *Babel*.

682 *Simonides*.

*Aristorens*.

*Ancus Martius* the fourth Roman King.

*Archilochus*, *Zeuxenus*, *Pomer*, *Phalaris*.

617 *Manasseh* 55 y.

*Jeremiah* prophesieth.

610 *Sappho*, *Wilo*, *Stesichorus*, *Epimenides*.

564 *Nebuchadnezzar*.

562 *Amon* 2 y.

560 *Josiah* 31 y.

*Zephaniah* and *Habakkuk* prophesie.

526 *Jehojakim* 11 y.

526 Captivity, wherein *Nebuchadnezzar* carried captives *Daniel* and many others into *Babylon*, began the third y. of *Jehojakim*.

*Jeremiah* continueth his prophesie in *Judah*.

*Daniel* prophesieth in *Babel*.

618 *Zedekiah* 11 y.

*Ezekiel* prophesieth.

597 *Jerusalem* destroyed, and *Jeremiah* with the remnant of *Judah* carried into *Egypt*, where

*Jeremiah* prophesieth.

Year

*Ezekiel* continueth his prophesie in *Babel*.

501 Consuls 2 yearly began in *Rome*.

495 *Horatius Cocles*.

494 *Salathiel*.

493 Dictators in *Rome*.

487 Tribunes of the people began in *Rome*.

468 *Zerubbabel*.

466 *Pythagoras*, *Pindarus*, *Democritus*, *Cresus*, *Heraclitus*, *Crope*, *Solon*, *Thales*, *Seven Wise men*, *Pististratus*.

456 *Darius*, and *Cyrus* his Son won *Babylon* from *Belsazer*, began the Empire of the Persians, and gave leave for the Jews to return and build the Temple.

454 Temple began to be built. The History of *Ezra*.

*Artachshaste*, called of profane Writers *Cambyses*, reigned with *Cyrus* his Father.

The History of *Esther*.

*Ahasuerus* called *Darius Hystaspis*.

444 He divorced *Vashti*, married *Esther*, hanged *Haman*, and advanced *Mordecai*.

431 Tribuni Militum.

425 *Darius* of *Persia* called also *Artachshaste*, and of profane writers, *Darius Longimanus*, reigned 36 y.

*Haggai* prophesieth.

Zach-

Year

*Zachariah* prophesieth.423 *Malachi* the last Prophet.424 *Nehemiah* his story, who builded the walls of Jerusalem.

397 Battel Peloponnesiack, 27 years, till the Lacedemonians overcame Athens.

386 Rome taken by Gallus a Britain.

386 *Themistocles*, *Aristides*, *Aeschilus*, *Sophocles*, *Pericles*, *Empedocles*, *Hippocrates*, *Parmentides*, *Aristarchus*, *Euripides*, *Herodotus*, *Aristobulus*, *Socrates*, *Alcibiades*, *Diogenes*, *Plato*, *Xenophon*, *Ageilaus*.363 *Philip* of Macedonia conquered all Grecia, after the Thebans had subdued the Lacedemonians.351 *Marcus Curtius*, *Paulinus Torquatus*.350 *Aristocles*, *Demosthenes*, *Epicurus*, *Epaminondas*, *Theophrastus*, *Menander*, *Xenocrates*.

344 Wars with the Samnites at Rome continued 49 years.

332 *Alexander* the Great conquered *Persia*; he entreated the Jews honourably, and reigned 12 years.Now was the Empire of the Grecians great, which after the death of *Alexander* was

Year

divided into four Captains; whereof *Syria* and *Egypt* continued until the Empire of the Romans, and always vexed the Jews.Now beginneth the story of the *Maccabees*.301 *Two Decii* in Rome.300 *Zeno* Author of the Stoicks.*Aratus*, *Demetrius Phalereus*.208 *Ptolomey Philadelphus* caused seventy Interpreters to translate the *LXX* into Greek.283 *Petruria* yielded to Rome wholly.272 *Regulus*; *Polybius*, *Cleanthes*.

267 War of Carthage and Rome 12 y.

241 Battel African with *Numidia*.237 *Jesus Sirach*.236 *Pebtus Plautus*.224 *Antiochus magnus*.219 The second battel of Carthage, because that *Hannibal* had recovered Spain from Rome.131 The third battel of Carthage, which was in three years utterly destroyed by *Scipio Junior*.

129 Pharisees, Sadduces, and Essenes, began their Sects.

89 Civil war in Rome eight years between *Marius* and *Sylla*, because *Sylla* being younger



Year

penger, was chosen Captain in-  
to Asia, to the Battel with Zi-  
dathick.

87 Tigranes King of Arme-  
nia.

65 Cato Uticensis, Salustius.

57 Cicero Consul.

57 Britain entred upon by  
Julius Cesar.

47 Julius Cesar reigned Em-  
perour 5 years.

44 Virgil, Horace, Libbe, O-  
vid, Cornelius Nepos.

42 Octavius Augustus Empe-  
rour 36 years.

34 Herod the Great made King  
of Jury; After whose death,  
his four sons were confirmed in  
his Kingdom, and called Te-  
trarchs. See Luke 3. 1.

Temple again sumptuously build-  
ed by Herod.

CHRIST Born, in the 42 year of  
Augustus; From which begin-  
neth our usual account.

## CHAP. V.

After the birth of CHRIST.

16 Tiberius Emperour, after the  
Birth of Christ 16 years.

33 Christ crucified.

33 Stephen stoned.

42 Paul converted.

42 Herod Agrippa President in  
Jury: He beheaded James:

Year

42 Matthew wrote his Gospel.

44 James beheaded.

46 Mark preached in Egypt.

49 Luke wrote.

50 Epistle to the Galatians writ-  
ten from Antioch.

53 Epistles to the Thessalonians,  
written from Athens.

54 Philip Martyred.

51 Epistle to the Corinthians,  
from Ephesus.

51 To Timothy from Troas.

To Titus from Troas.

55 To Corinth from Philippi.

55 Peters first Epistle.

56 Peters second Epistle.

56 To the Romans from Corinth.

57 Claudius Nero Persecutor.

59 Epistles to the Philippians, E-  
phesians, Colossians, Philemon,  
from Rome.

61 Acts by Luke (now as is  
thought.)

63 James thrown down from a  
Pinnacle.

69 Epistle to Timothy.

69 Paul Martyred at Rome.

73 Jerusalem destroyed by Ve-  
spanian and Titus.

76 Ignatius Bishop of Antioch.

83 Domitian Emperour.

85 Nicolaian Hereticks.

90 Cornelius Lactius, Sueto-  
nius, Aulus Gellius, Plu-  
tarch, Quintilian, Juvenal,  
Appian, Apuleius.

93 John banished to Patmos,  
where (as is thought) he wrote

I his

Year

his Gospel, and the Revelati-  
on.67 *John* returned from Patmos  
to Ephesus.100 *John* dyed.114 *Pliny* writeth for the Chri-  
stians.133 *Galen*.170 *Iustinus* died a martyr:180 *Irenaeus* of Lyons.187 *England* received the Go-  
spel.202 *Clemens Alexandrinus*.210 *Tertullian*.219 *Origen*.

Year

249 *Cyprian*.289 *Constantine* reigned in En-  
gland.307 *Eusebius*.333 *Athanasius*.347 *Hilary*.347 *Gregory Nazianzen*.371 *Ambrose* B. of *Millain*.375 *Hieronymus*.400 *Chrysostom*.409 *Augustine*.414 *Theodoret*.500 *Goths* conquered *Italy*;  
then increased *Barbarism*, and  
*Papistry*.*Directions for the unskilful.*

**I**F thou hast not been acquainted with such a table as this follow-  
ing, and desirest to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet,  
*viz.* the order of the Letters as they stand, without book, perfectly,  
to know where every letter stands, as (*b*) near the beginning, (*m*)  
about the midst, and (*n*) towards the end. Therefore if the  
word thou wouldst find begins with (*a*), look in the beginning of  
the Table, if with (*r*) look towards the end. Again, if the word  
begin with (*ba*) look in the beginning of the letter (*b*), but if with  
(*bn*) see toward the end of that letter; and if thou observe the  
same for the third and fourth letters, thou shalt find thy word pre-  
sently. Secondly, thou must know the cause of the difference of the  
letters; all written with the Roman, as in (*abba*) are words taken  
from the Latine, or other learned language. Those with the *Ita-  
lick* letters, as (*abandon*) are French words made English: those  
with the English letter are meerly English, or from some other  
vulgar Tongue. The word joyning unto it is ever English, and is  
the interpreter of it in a more familiar English word. But those  
that have no word expounding them, are set down to let thee see  
their true writing, where I thought thou mightest otherwise err.  
And know further, that all the words that have in them (*y*) or (*ph*)  
together.

together, or begin with (*chr*) where (*b*) is never pronounced, or end with (*ism*) are all Greek words, as Hypocrites, Philosophy, Christ, Baptism. But where I say they are Greek, I mean with some difference of termination; for they were brought from Greece to us, through *Rome*, where they were newly stamp'd, and when they came to us, we coyned them after our fashion; as Christ is in Latine *Christus*, in Greek *Christos*; so Baptism in Latine *Baptismus*, in Greek *Baptismos*. The like must be observed for the Latine words, as those that we have ending in (*ion*) the Latine hath them in (*io*) *creation*, *remission*, in Latine *creatio*, *remissio*. But touching the French we have some of them with difference, and some without; and thus thou shalt discern them; those with difference are marked with this star (\*) as (*accomplish*) in French (*accomplir*,) and therefore you shall find it by this mark (\*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one word to another; as thus, in that word *Brigantine*, see *Barque*, then those two be of a signification, and so thou shalt learn variety of word.

When a word hath two significations, if one be well known, I omit that, as to bark as a Dog is well known, but a *Barque*, that is, a little Ship, is not so familiar, therefore I put down that: If I should put down all derivations, it would be over-long; therefore I hope the diligent scholar will learn by practice soon from the primitive or original: I have therefore set down some few of the hardest, yet some rules for them thou shalt find in the end; there are many more from Latine and French, but being well known I omit them.

*Abandon* cast away

*abba* father

*abbess* *abba esse*, Mistress of a

*Convent*

*abbreviate* short

*abbridg* see *abbreviate*

*abut* ly unto

*abecedary* the order of the letters, or he that useth them

*abet* maintain

*abominable*

*abhor*

*abject* base

*abjure* renounce

*abolish* make void

*abrieor* \*k. of fruit

*aboord*

*abrogate* see *abolish*

*absolve* pardon

*absolve* perfect

*absolution* forgiveness

*abstinence* restraining

*abstract* see *abbreviate*

*absurd* foolish

*accent* tune

*accept* take liking

access free coming to  
 necessary partaker  
 accident befall  
 accommodate fit to  
 accomplish \* finish  
 account \* to reckon  
 accord \* agreement  
 accurate cunning  
 accrew \* grown  
 ascertain \* make sure  
 achieve see accomplish  
 a corn  
 active nimble  
 actual in act  
 acute witty  
 addict given to  
 adieu farewell  
 address prepare, direct  
 adjacent lying to  
 adjourn defer  
 adjure make to swear  
 administer govern or serve  
 admire marvel at  
 admiral chief by sea  
 admission receiving  
 adopt take for his child  
 adore worship  
 adorn beautifie  
 adverse contrary  
 advertise give knowledge  
 adulation flattery  
 adulterate counterfeit  
 advocate attorney  
 avowson patronage  
 ausion burning  
 affable ready and courteous in  
 speech  
 affect earnestly desire  
 affinity kin by marriage

affirmative abouching  
 affiance trust  
 affianced betrothed  
 agent doer  
 aggravate make grievous  
 agility nimbleness  
 agony heavy passion  
 alacrity cheerfulness  
 alarm sound to the battell  
 alien stranger  
 alienation estranging  
 alight  
 alledge \* bring proof  
 alliance kindred or league  
 allusion pointing to  
 allude to point to  
 aliment nourishment  
 alms  
 almighty  
 alphabet order of letters  
 altercation debate  
 allegory similitude  
 allegiance obedience  
 altitude height  
 allegation alledging  
 ambassadour messenger  
 ambiguous doubtful  
 ambition desire to honour  
 ambushment priby train  
 amorous full of love  
 amplifie enlarge  
 anatomy gr. cutting up  
 anathema accursed  
 andiron  
 anguish grief  
 anchor  
 animate encourage  
 annually yearly  
 animadversion noting

antichrist against Christ  
 antedated fore-dated  
 anticipation preventing  
 angle corner  
 anticly disguised  
 annihilate make void  
 ancestor fore-father  
 annulity *ſe* annihilate  
 aphorism general rule  
 apostate back-fider  
 apostasy falling away  
 amen so be it  
 apostle gr. *ſe* ambassador  
 apology gr. defence  
 apocalyps gr. revelation  
 alpha gr. the first greek letter  
 apothecary  
 apocrypha not of authority  
 apparent in sight  
 appeach accuse  
 appeal to seek to a higher Judge  
 appertain to belong  
 appurtenant } belonging  
 appurtenance }  
 appetite desire to eat  
 application applying to  
 appose ask question  
 apposition apposing  
 approbation allowing  
 approve allow  
 approach come nigh  
 appropriate make his own  
 apt fit  
 arbiter } umpire  
 arbitrator }  
 arbitrament judgement  
 arch gr. chief  
 archangel gr. chief angel  
 archbishop chief bishop

architect chief builder  
 argent silver  
 argue to reason  
 arithmetick gr. art of number-  
 ing  
 ark ship  
 armory house of armour  
 arraign  
 arrive \* come to land  
 arrerages \* debt unpaid  
 artificer handicrafts-man  
 artificial toymen-like  
 articulate jointed  
 ascend go up  
 ascertain \* assure  
 assent agreement  
 ascent a going up  
 ascribe give to  
 askew askint  
 aspect looking upon  
 aspire climb up  
 asperate rough  
 aspiration breathing  
 assay \* probe  
 assail set upon  
 assault *ſe* assail  
 assertion affirming  
 assiduity continuance  
 asseveration earnest affirm-  
 ing  
 assign appoint  
 assignation appointment  
 assizes  
 assistance help  
 associate company  
 astrictive } binding  
 astringent }  
 astronomy gr. } knowledge of the  
 astrology } stars  
 atheist

atheist without God  
 atheism the opinion of the A-  
 theist  
 attach seize upon  
 attain \* convict of crime  
 attainder \* a conviction  
 attempt \* set upon  
 attentive heedp  
 attribute give to  
 avarice covetousness  
 audacious bold  
 audience hearing  
 auditor hearer, or officer of ac-  
 counts  
 audible easie to be heard  
 averr abouch  
 augment to encrease  
 avouch affirm with earnestness  
 authentical gr. of authority  
 autumn the harvest  
 axiome certain principle  
 Balance a pair of scales  
 bayliff  
 bankrupt bankrout  
 banquet  
 baptist a baptizer  
 baptism  
 barbarian rude person  
 barbarism barbarousness  
*barque* \* a small ship  
 barreter a contentious person  
 barresier allowed to give coun-  
 sel  
 barter to bargain  
 battery beating  
 balm  
 beatitude blessedness  
 beguile deceive  
 beneficial profitable

benevolence good-will  
 benign favourable  
 benignity bounty  
 bereft deprived  
 besiege  
 bier  
 bishop oberster  
 blank to make white  
 blaspheme gr. speaking ill of  
 God  
 blood  
 bear  
 beast  
 boat  
 bough  
 bought  
*bonnet* cap  
 bracelet  
 bracer  
 brief  
 brigandine coat of defence  
 brigantine fr. *barque*  
 brandish \* to make a sword  
 bright  
 breath  
 brothel keeper of a house of  
 badnry  
 bruise  
 bruit  
 buggery conjunction with one  
 of the same  
 burgess a head man of a Town  
 build  
 Callidity craftiness  
 capacity conceit or receipt  
 cancel to undo  
 canon gr. law  
 canonize make a saint  
 capital deadly, or great



capital State-house  
 capitulate  
 captious catching  
 captive prisoner  
 captivate make subject  
 carbunkle *b.* disease of stone  
 carnality fleshliness  
 casualty chance  
 castigation chastisement  
 catalogue *gr.* bead-roll  
 cathedral *gr.* Church, chief in  
   the Diocese  
 catholick universal  
 cauldron  
 caution warning  
 celebrate make famous  
 celestial heavenly  
 celerity swiftness  
 censure correction  
 censor corrector  
 centurion captain  
 cease  
 cement  
 center midst  
 ceremony  
 certain  
 certify  
 ceruse white lead  
 cistern  
 character the fashion of a letter  
*channs* \* sing  
 champion plain field  
 chambering tightness  
 charter a grant, performing  
 chamberlain  
 chariot  
 chancery  
*chivalry* knight-hood  
 chief

cherubin order of angels  
 chirography *gr.* hand-writing  
 christ anointed  
 chirurgion *gr.*  
 choler *gr.* a humour causing an-  
   ger  
 chronicle *gr.* history  
 chronographer *g.* history writer  
 chronology *gr.* history of times  
 church faithful people  
 chrystal *gr.* glass  
 cider drink made of apples  
 cinamon  
 circle  
 circuit  
 citron  
 city  
 citizen  
 circumcise to cut about the pribe  
   skin  
 circumference round circuit  
 circumlocution circumference  
   of speech  
 circumvent prevent  
 civet  
 civil  
 clamorous ready to speak ill  
 clemency gentleness  
 client he that is defended  
 cockatrice *b.* beast  
 collect gather  
 colleague companion  
 collation recital  
 coadjutor helper  
 cogitation thought  
 collusion deceit  
 column one side of a page disti-  
   ded  
 comedy *gr.* stage-play

commencement a beginning  
 comet gr. blazing star  
 commentary exposition  
 commodious profitable  
 commotion rebellion  
 communicate made partaker  
 communion fellow-worship  
 compact join together  
 compendious short  
 competitor he that standeth with  
     me for an office  
 compile gather and make  
 complexion  
 complices colleagues  
 compose make  
 composition agreement  
 comprehend contain  
 comprise see comprehend  
 concoct to digest meat  
 concord agree  
 concordance agreement  
 competent convenient  
 compromit to make agree  
 concavity hollownes  
 compulsion force  
 conceal  
 conception conceiving in the  
     womb  
 concupiscence desire  
 concur agree together  
 condescend agree unto  
 condign worthy  
 conduct guiding  
 confession compounding  
 confederate see compact  
 confer talk together  
 conference communication  
 confidence trust  
 confirm establish

confiscate forfeiture of goods  
 conflict battel  
 confound overthrow  
 congeal harden  
 congeal a heaping up  
 congregate gather together  
 congruity see concord  
 conjunction joining together  
 conjecture guess  
 consent { agreement  
           { harmony  
 consequence following  
 consecrate to make holy  
 consequent following  
 conserve keep  
 consist stand  
 consolation comfort  
 consistory a place of civil judg-  
     ment  
 consort see consent  
 conspire agree for ill  
 construe expound  
 consult take counsel  
 contagious that corrupteth  
 contemplation meditation  
 continence modest abstaining  
 contract make short  
 contradiction  
 contribute bestow  
 contrite sorrowful  
 contrition sorrow  
 convert turn  
 convict proved guilty  
 convent being beset  
 converse company with  
 convocation calling together  
 convulsion  
 copartner fellow  
 copious plentiful

corps dead body  
 corporal bodily  
 corrosive fretting  
 correspondent answerable  
 corrigible easly corrected  
 corroborate strengthen  
 covert hiding place  
 coſtlye bound in body  
 cosmography gr. description of  
 the world  
 counterpoise make level  
 countermand command con-  
 trary  
 compunction pricking  
 coffin a basket or Coz-p-chest  
 creed the belief  
 credence belief  
 credulous easie to believe  
 criminous faulty  
 crucifie fasten to a cross  
 crocodile k. of beasts  
 culpable blame-worthy  
 cubite a foot and half  
 cup-board  
 cursatyle turning fast ober  
 cymbal an instrument  
 clyster or a glister  
 cypress  
 Deacon gr. provider for the poore  
 debility weakness  
 deaf that cannot hear  
 damage loss  
 decent comly  
 decline fall away  
 decision cutting away  
 decorum comeliness  
 decipher describe  
 dedicating a deboting  
 deduct taken out

defect want  
 deflower to dishonour  
 defraud deceive  
 deformed ill shapen  
 define shew to what it is  
 degenerate be unlike his An-  
 cesters  
 dehort move from  
 deity God-head  
 deifie make like God  
 delectation delight  
 delicate dainty  
 delude deceive  
 deluge great flood  
 delusion mockery  
 demonstrate shew plainly  
 denizon framan  
 denounce declare a sentence  
 against  
 depend hang upon  
 deportation carrying away  
 depose put from  
 deprive se oppose  
 depute appoint  
 deride mock  
 derive fetch from  
 derivation take from another  
 derogate se detract  
 describe set forth  
 descend go down  
 desart wilderness  
 desist leave off  
 detest hate greatly  
 detect betray  
 detract take from  
 detriment loss  
 detrude thrust from  
 devote giben unto  
 dexterity aptness

diabolical debilit  
 diadem croton  
 diet manner of food  
 dialogue gr. conference  
 defame  
 defamation a flandering  
 difficult hard  
 diocess gr. jurisdiction  
 diocesan that hath jurisdiction  
 digest bring in order, & concoct  
 dignity worthiness  
 digress turn from  
 dilate enlarge  
 direct guide  
 diminution lessening  
 disburse \* lay out money  
 descend & descend  
 disciple scholar  
 discipline instruction  
 dissent disagree  
 discern &  
 disclose discover  
 discord disagreement  
 discusse examine, or dissolve  
 dis-joyn unjoyn  
 disfranchise take away free-  
 dom  
 dismiss let pass  
 disloyal disobedient  
 disparagement inequality of  
 birth  
 dispense set free  
 disperse send abroad  
 dispeople to unpeople a place  
 discent from our ancestors  
 dissimilitude unlikeness  
 dissolve unloose  
 dissolute careless  
 dissonant disagreeing

distinguish put difference  
 dice  
 disable make unable  
 disability unability  
 disanull make void  
 disputable questionable, or doubt-  
 ful  
 define  
 discomfit put to flight  
 discomfiture a putting to flight  
 decipher lay open  
 digestion bringing into order  
 digression going from the mat-  
 ter  
 difficulty hardness  
 dimension measuring  
 direction ordering  
 dissimulation dissembling  
 discourse  
 dismember part one piece from  
 another  
 disposition natural inclination,  
 or setting in order  
 dissipation scattering  
 dissolution breaking  
 distillation distilling or dropping  
 docton  
 distinct differing  
 distinction making a difference  
 divulgate make common  
 dispoil take away by violence  
 display spread abroad  
 distracted troubled in mind  
 distribution division  
 disturb disquiet  
 dissuade & dehort  
 dirty the matter of a song  
 divert turn from  
 divine heavenly

divinity heavenly doctrine  
 diuturnity daylignes  
 doctrine learning  
 dolour grief  
 dolorous grieuous  
 docility eaſineſſe to be taught  
 dolphin k. of fiſh  
 domeſtical at home  
 dominion } rule  
 domination }  
 Eclipse gr. failing  
 eccleſiaſtical belonging to the

## Church

ediſt commandment  
 edifice building  
 education bzinging up  
 edition putting forth  
 effect a thing to be done  
 effectual forcible  
 effeminate womanliſh  
 efficacy force  
 effuſion pouring forth  
 egreſſe forth going  
 election choyce  
 elect choſen  
 elegance fine ſpeech  
 elephant k. of beaſts  
 emroids k. of diſeaſe  
 elevate liſt up  
 embleme gr. picture  
 emmet, or piſmitre  
 empire government  
 encroach  
 enarration declaration  
 encounter ſet againſt  
 enduce move  
 enhance make greater  
 enimity }  
 enmity } hatred

enchant \* bewitch  
 enfranchiſe \* make free  
 enflame burn  
 engrate preſſe upon  
 enſign flag of war  
 enormous out of ſquare  
 enterr lay in the earth  
 enterlace put between  
 environ compaſſe about  
 ephah k. of meaſure  
 epitaph gr. the writing on a

## Tomb

epitomy gr. the brief of a book  
 epitomize gr. to make an eptomy  
 epistle gr. a letter ſent  
 episcopal biſhop-like  
 epicure given to pleaſure  
 epilogue concluſion  
 equinoctial taken the days and  
 nights are equal  
 erect ſet up  
 erroneous full of error  
 eſcheat forfeit  
 eſſence ſubſtance  
 eſtimate eſtimate  
 eternal everlaſting  
 evangelist bzing of good ty-  
 dings  
 evict overcome  
 eunuch gr. gelded, or great offi-  
 cer  
 evocation calling forth  
 exaſperate toget on  
 exact perfect, or require togeth-  
 er  
 exaggerate heap up  
 exaltation advancing  
 except

excursion running out.  
 exceed  
 excell  
*exchequer* office of receipt.  
 exclaim cry out  
 execrable cursed  
 execute perform  
 excrement dung  
 exempt free  
 exemplifie enlarge  
 exhibit put up  
 exile banish  
 exorcist gr. conjurer  
 expedient fit  
 expel put out  
 expend lay out  
 expedition haste  
 expect look for  
 expire end  
 explicate declare  
*exploit* enterprise  
 expulsion driving out  
 exquisite perfect  
 extend spread forth  
 extenuate lessen  
 extol aduance  
 extort toring out  
 extract draw out  
 extemporal } sudden  
 extemporary }  
 Fabulous feigned  
 fact deed  
 faction division  
 factious that maketh division  
 facility easiness  
 falkoner  
 fallacy deceit  
 fantasie  
 fatal by destiny

festiual feast day  
 festivity mirth  
 female } the she:  
 feminine }  
 fertile fruitful  
 fervent hot  
 feaver ague  
 figurative by signs  
 finally lastly  
 firmament skie  
 flagon great wine-pot  
 flexible easily bent  
 flegm one of the humors  
 flux disease of scouring  
 fornication uncleanness between  
 single persons  
 fortification strengthening  
 fountain head-spring  
 fortitude balliantness  
 fragments reliicks  
 fragility bittleness  
 fragrant sweet smelling  
 fraternity brother-hood  
 fraudulent deceitful  
 frequent often  
 frivolous vain  
 frontlet h. head attire  
 fructifie make fruitful  
 frustrate make void  
 frugal thristy  
 fugitive runagate  
 function calling  
 funeral burial  
 furbusher dresser  
 furious raging  
 future time to come  
 Garboyl burly-burly  
 garner corn-chamber  
 gemm precious stone



gentility } gentry  
 generosity }  
 gentle hearthen  
 generation off-spring  
 gender  
 genealogie generation  
 genitor father  
 geometry gr. art of measuring  
 gesture  
 ginger  
 gourd k. plant  
 gorget  
 gorgeous  
 gospel glad tidings  
 gradation by steps  
 graduate that hath taken degree  
 gratific to pleasure  
 gratis freely  
 guardian \* keeper  
 gulph deep pool  
 gyves fetters  
 Hability }  
 or } ableness  
 ability }  
 habitable able to dwell in  
 habit apparel  
 harbinger sent before to prepare  
 harmony gr. musick  
 hallelajah praise to the Lord  
 heraulds things messengers  
 haughty lofty  
 hebrew from Hebrew stock  
 heathen fit gentile  
 helmet head-piece  
 heretick }  
 heretical } that holds heresse  
 homage worship  
 hosanna save I pray thee  
 horror fearful, sorrowful

hostage pledge  
 host army  
 hostility hatred  
 humane gentle  
 humidity moisture  
 hymn gr. song  
 hypocrite gr. dissembler  
 hylope  
 Ideot gr. unlearned  
 idolatry gr. false worship  
 jealous  
 Jesus Saviour  
 ignominy reproach  
 illegitimate unlawfully born  
 illusion mockery  
 imbecillity weakness  
 imbark  
 immediate next to  
 imitation following  
 immoderate without measure  
 immortal everlasting  
 impeach accuse  
 immunity freedom  
 impediment lett  
 imperial belonging to the  
 Crown  
 imperfection unperfectness  
 impenitent unrepentant  
 impiety ungodliness  
 impose lay upon  
 impression printing  
 impudent shameless  
 impugn dispute  
 impute  
 impunity without punishment  
 impropriation making proper  
 immanity beastly cruelty  
 importune to be earnest with  
 imperious desirous to rule

incessantly earnestly  
 inquisition searching  
 incense k. offering  
 incense to stir up  
 incident hapning  
 inchant \* bewitch  
 inclination mobing  
 incline lean unto  
 incumber trouble  
 incommodious hurtful  
 incompatible unsufferable  
 incongruity without agreement  
 incontinent presently, or unchast  
 incur run into  
 indemnity without loss  
 indignity unworthiness  
 indignation hatred  
 induce move  
 induction bringing in  
 indurate harden  
 infamous ill reported  
 infection corrupting  
 infer bring in  
 infernal belonging to hell  
 infirmity weakness  
 inflammation inflaming  
 infinite without number  
 influence a flowing in  
 inform give notice  
 ingrave carve  
 ingredience entrance  
 inhabit dwell in  
 inhibit forbid  
 inhibition forbidding  
 injunction committing  
 injurious wrongfull or hurtful  
 innovate make new  
 innovation making new  
 inordinate out of order

insinuate creep in  
 inspire breath into  
 insolent proud  
 instigation provoking  
 institute appoint  
 intercept prevent  
 intercession going between, or  
 making intreaty  
 interchange exchange  
 intercourse mutual access  
 interest loan  
 interline write between  
 intermeddle deal with  
 intermeddle mingle with  
 intermission a ceasing  
 interpreter expounder  
 interrogation a question, asking  
 interrupt break off  
 intricate intrapped  
 introduction entrance  
 intrude to thrust in violently  
 invincible not to be won  
 irruption breaking in  
 irrevocable not to be recalled  
 irreprehensible without reproof  
 Israelite of Israel  
 judicial belonging to judgement  
 jubile year of joy  
 juror sworn man  
 juice  
 justify approve  
 Lapidarie skilful in stones  
 largels liberality  
 lascivious wanton  
 laud praise  
 laurel bay-tree  
 laxative loose  
 legacy gift by will, or ambassage  
 legion host

legate

legate ambassage	mediocrity measure
<i>legerdmain</i> light-handed	medicine
leprosie k. of disease	mercement
libertine loose in religion	mediator advocate
lechargy k. of drowsie disease	mercier
licentious taking liberty	mercy
<i>lieutenant</i> deputy	meditate muse
limitation appointment	monstrous desired
literature learning	melancholy gr. humour of self-
lingel Shoo-makers thread	tariness
linguist skilful in tongues	melodious sweet sounding
licitious quarrellous	meritorious that deserbeth
lore law	method gr. order
<i>lotterie</i> * casting of lots	metaphor gr. similitude
<i>loyal</i> obedient	ministration ministering
lunatick wanting of wits	milicant warring
Magician using witchcraft	minority underage
magistrate governour	monastery colledge of monks
magnanimity of a great mind	miraculous marvellous
magnificence sumptuousness	<i>mirror</i> * a looking glasse
maladie disease	mitigate assuage
malicious	mixtion mingling
<i>male-contented</i> discontented	mixture <i>idem</i>
malign bating	mobility mobing
manacles fetters	modest sober
manger	moderate temperate
maranatha accursed	<i>modern</i> of our times
manumiss set free	<i>moerity</i> half
<i>march</i> go in array	moment weight of hidden
maré fair	momentary sudden
martial warlike	monarch gr. one ruling all
marches borders	<i>moote</i> argue
margent edge of a book	monument antiquity
marrow	morality civil behaviour
martyr gr. witness	mortal that enderb
matron antient woman	mortuary due for the dead
matrice womb	motive cause mobing
mature ripe	mortise
mechanical gr. handycraft	mountain great hill

munition defence  
 mutable changeable  
*mustachio's* upper lips hair  
 malmsley  
 muse goodnes of learning  
 mutation change  
 myrrhe k. of sweet gum  
 mystical that hath a mystery in  
 it  
 mystery hidden secret  
 Native born  
 narration declaration  
 near  
 necessity  
 navigation sailing  
 necromancy gr. black art  
 nerve fineth  
 negligence  
 neuter of neither side  
 Nicolaitan gr. an Heretick from  
 Nicolas  
 nephew  
 nonage underage  
 non-suit not following  
 novice  
 notifie gibe knowledge  
 numeration numbring  
 nutriment nourishment  
*obeyfance* obedience  
 oblation offering  
 oblique crooked  
 oblivious forgetful  
 obstinate froboard  
 obscure dark  
 obstruction stopping  
 obtruse dull  
 occidental belonging to the  
 west  
 odious hateful

odour smell  
 odiferous sweet smelling  
 officious dutiful  
 Oliver place of Olives  
 omnipotent almighty  
 operation working  
 opportunity fitness  
 oppose set against  
 opprobrious reproachful  
 ordure dung  
 original beginning  
 oracle a speech from God  
 ordination obtaining  
 orphan without parents  
 orthography gr. true writing  
 ostentation boasting  
 overplus more then needeth  
 Pacific quiet  
 pamphlet small treatise  
 pantofle a slipper  
 paradise a place of pleasure  
 paraphrase gr. exposition  
 paramour amorous Lady  
 parable similitude  
 parcel  
 parget  
 partial  
 partition division  
 passion suffering  
 passover one of the Jews feasts  
 pathological gr. vehement  
 patriarch gr. chief father  
 patrimony fathers gift  
 patronage defence  
 patronize defend  
 pavilion tent  
 paucity fewness  
 pavement  
 peccavi I have offended

peculiar

peculiar proper  
 pensive sorrowful  
 pentecost gr. Whitsuntide  
 perceive  
 peregrination journeying in a  
 strange land  
 peremptory resolute  
 perfect  
 period end  
 perilous dangerous  
 permit suffer  
 permutable changeable  
 perpetuity a continuance  
 perplexity trouble, grief  
 persecute  
 persist  
 persevere } continue  
 perspicuous evident  
 participate partake  
 pervert overthrow  
 peruke hair laid forth  
 perverse froward  
 pedigree a stock  
 petition prayer  
 phantasm imagination  
 pheasant  
 pharisee one of that sect  
 physiognomy knowledge by the  
 visage  
 physick  
 phrase gr. form of speech  
 phrensie g. madness  
 philosophy gr. study of wisdom  
 pigeon  
 pirate sea-robber  
 pious godliness  
 pillage spoile in war  
 pilot \* Master-guider of a ship  
 plaintiff the complainant

planet gr. wandring star  
 plausible pleasing  
 plenitude fullness  
 plume feather  
 plurality more then one  
 policy  
 poitrel ornament for a horse-  
 breast  
 poet gr. a verse-maker  
 poetress a woman-poet  
 polish deck  
 pollute defile  
 pomegranat k. of fruit  
 ponderous weighty  
 populous full of people  
 postscript written after  
 protract defer  
 popular pleasing the people  
 preamble fore-speech  
 precept command  
 predecessor before departed  
 predestinate appoint before  
 precious  
 precinct compass  
 predominant ruling  
 preface see preamble  
 prejudice hurt  
 prejudicated foretold  
 premunire forfeiture of goods  
 preparative preparation  
 preposterous disordered  
 prerogative privilege  
 presbytery gr. eldership  
 prescript decree  
 prescription limitation  
 prest ready  
 primitive first  
 priority first in place  
 pristine old

probation allowance  
 prodigious monstrous  
 proceed go on  
 profound deep  
 profane ungodly  
 prognosticate fore-tell  
 progeny off-spring  
 prohibit forbid  
 prologue for preface  
 prolix tedious  
 prompt ready  
 promulgation for publication  
 propitiatory sacrifice to pacifie  
 propose propound  
 propriety property  
 prerogative put off  
 prostitute set open for uncleanness  
 prophesie foretell or expound  
 prophet gr. he that prophesieth  
 prospect a sight afar off  
 prowess ballantness  
 prose the writing that is not verse  
 proselyte gr. stranger converted  
 prostrate fall down  
 protect defend  
 provocation provoking  
 provident foreseeing  
 prudence wisdom  
 psalm heavenly song  
 psalmograph & writer of  
 psalmist } psalms  
 psalter book of psalms  
 publish set abroad  
 publick open  
 publican toll-gatherer  
 publication publishing  
 purgatory place of purging

pursuit following  
 puissant powerful  
 putrifie corrupt  
 Quadrangle four-cornered  
 quadrant four-squared  
 queach thick heap  
 quintessence the chief vertue  
 quotidian daily  
 Rapacity  
 rapine violent catching  
 ratifie establish  
 real unfeigned  
 receipt  
 receit  
 recognisance acknowledgement  
 recoil go back  
 reconcile bring into favour  
 recreate refresh  
 redeem buy again  
 redemption buying again  
 refection refreshing  
 reflexion casting back  
 refer put over  
 refuge succour  
 regenerate born again  
 regiment government  
 register calender  
 reject cast away  
 rejoynder  
 reiterate repeat  
 relate report  
 relation reporting  
 relapse back-falling  
 relaxation refreshing  
 relinquish forsake  
 remit forgive  
 remis loose  
 remorse prick of conscience  
 remove renew

renounce:



renounce \* forsake  
 repast food  
 repel put back  
 repeal call back  
 repose put trust in  
 repress put down  
 repulse putting back  
 repugnancy contrariety  
 repugnant contrary  
 repute account  
 resign gibe ober  
 restauration restoring  
 resume take again  
 revoke call back  
 rhetorick Art of Eloquence  
 rhetorician gr. skilful in Rhetorick  
 rheum gr.  
 rogue  
 ruinous ready to fall  
 rudiment first instruction  
 rupture breach  
 rustical clownish  
 Sabbath rest  
 sacrilege Church-robbing  
 sacrament holy sign, or oath  
 sacrifice  
 sadduce h. sectary  
 safeguard safe-keeping  
 saint holy one  
 sanctification holiness  
 salubrity wholesomeness  
 sanctity } holiness  
 sanctimony }  
 sanctuary holy place  
 sandals gr. slippers  
 sapience wisdom  
 satiety fullness  
 satire nipping verse

saturity fullness  
 savage wild  
 sauce  
 scalp pate  
 scarifie launce a soze  
 scepter sign of rule  
 schism breach  
 schismatick that moveth a  
 schism  
 scripture writing  
 scruple doubt  
 scrupulous full of doubts  
 scourges  
 scurrility saucy scoffing  
 seclude shut out  
 sectary see schismatick  
 secondary the second  
 seduce deceive  
 sedulity diligence  
 seigniorie Lordship  
 seminary a nursery  
 senator Alderman  
 sensible easily felt  
 sense  
 sensual brutish  
 sepulchre grave  
 sequel following  
 sequester to remove from, or  
 displace  
 service  
 sergeant  
 servitude bondage  
 servile slavish  
 severity sharpness  
 sex kind  
 significant plainly signifying  
 simplicity plainness  
 sinister unhappy  
 situation placing

slaughter  
 slice  
 sluice  
 soar mount high  
 sociable fellow-like  
 solace  
 solation unloosing  
 society fellow-ship  
 solicit move  
 summary brief  
 sophister cabiller  
 sorcery  
 soveraign chief  
 spacious large  
 specific signifi-  
 special  
 spicery  
 spleen gr. milt  
 spongy like a sponge  
 spruce  
 squinancy k. disease  
 station standing  
 stability sureness  
 stillatory a distilling place  
 stipendiary that serveth for wages  
 audious diligent  
 style manner of speech  
 submit to toly  
 suborn procure a false witness  
 subscribe write under  
 subtract } take from  
 substitute depury  
 subtle crafty  
 subversion overthrowing  
 succeed follow  
 suggest  
 sulphur brimstone

summarily briefly  
 superficies upper side  
 superfluous needless  
 superscription writing above  
 supplant overthrow  
 support bear up  
 supposition supposing  
 suppress  
 superiour higher  
 supremacy chiefdom  
 surcharge overcharge  
 surmount exceed  
 surcingle  
 suspense  
 surplus fee overplus  
 survive overlive  
 synagogue place of assembly  
 sycophant tale-bearer  
 synode general assembly  
 Tabernacle tent  
 temerarious rash  
 temerity rashness  
 temperature temperateness  
 temperate keeping a mean  
 temperance sobriety  
 temple a Church  
 tempestuous boisterous  
 temporize to serve the time  
 temporary for a time  
 terrestrial earthly  
 tenuity smallness  
 tetrarch gr. governor of a  
 fourth part  
 tenure hold  
 termination ending  
 thwite shabe  
 timerous fearful  
 certian every other day  
 testification witnessing

rheology gr. divinity  
 thyme h. herb  
 tractable easie to handle  
 tractate a treatise  
 tragedy a solemn play  
 tradition delibering from one  
 to another  
 traffique bargaining  
 transfigure change  
 transitory soon pass away  
 tranquillity quietness  
 transfer conbey over  
 transform transfigure  
 transgress break  
 translate turn  
 transport carry over  
 transpose change  
 triangle three-corned  
 tribunal judgement-seat  
 tripartite three-fold  
 trivial common  
 tribe company  
 tromp deceive  
 triumph great joy  
 triumphant rejoycing for the  
 conquest  
 tribute  
 truce peace  
 turbulent  
 tympany h. drumme  
 Vacant void  
 valour courage  
 vanquish overcome  
 vapour moisture

vendible salable  
 venerable worshipful  
 versifie make verses  
 venereal fleshy  
 vesture } garment  
 vestiment }  
 vice  
 vicious  
 view  
 vincible  
 victorious that hath gotten many  
 victories  
 vineyard orchard of grapes  
 vigilant watchful  
 visitation going to see  
 vision sight  
 ulcer bile  
 union unity  
 unite join  
 universal general  
 urine stale  
 unsatiable that hath not enough  
 vocation calling  
 volubility swiftness  
 voluptuous giben to pleasure  
 urbanity curtesie  
 usurp take unlawfull authoritie  
 utility profit  
 vulgar common  
 wages  
 wager  
 weight  
 wrought

FINIS.



*To the Reader.*

**I**F, notwithstanding my former Reasons in the Preface, thou doubtest that thy little Child may have spoiled his Book before it be learned; thou mayest fitly divide it at the latter end of the second Book, or thou mayest reserve fair these written Copies until he can read.

But if thou think me, either for hardness of rule, or length of matter, unfit for Children: plentiful experience in very young ones (believe him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to dislike before thou hast either tryed, or diligently read, were either to be rash or unkind.

*Farewell.*

---

A a b c d e f f f g h i k l m n o p q r t  
s t u v w x y z &

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O  
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

In the name of the father, and of the son, and  
of the holy ghost, Amen.

My soul cleaveth to thy dust: O quicken thou  
mee, according to thy word.

I have acknowledged my wayes, and thou  
heardest mee, O teach mee thy statutes.

Make me to understand the way of thy com-  
mandments, and so shall I fall of thy wondrous  
works.

My soul melteth away for very heavinesse,  
comfort thou mee according to thy word.

Take from me the way of lying, and raise thou  
mee to make much of thy Law.

I have chosen the way of truth, and thy Judg-  
ments have I laid before mee.

I have sinned unto thy testimonies; O Lord,  
confound me not.

I will run the way of thy Commandments,  
when thou hast set my heart at liberty.

---

L O N D O N

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